

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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#### BIRTHS.

At Hankow, on 2nd June, to the Rev. and Mrs. LOUIS BIVARD, Church Missionary Society, Yuechow, Hunan, a daughter.  
On June 13th, at "Meillon," The Peak, Mrs. E. JONES HUGHES, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

On the 30th May, at Wuhu HARRY BERTRAM EMERSON to ELISE RISTARICK, eldest daughter of Capt. Johns, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.

On 5th June, at Chefoo, JOHN HOWARD STROCK to ALICE MARY BALLER.

At Shanghai, on the 7th inst., COLIN CAMPBELL STEVENSON to ALICE LOUISE BENNETT.

#### DEATHS.

On 2nd May, in London, LUCIE, the wife of the Rev. W. Nelson Bilton of the London Mission, Shanghai.

At Shanghai, KARL ERNST LUDWIG, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Fink. Aged 10.

At Ramsgate, on 5th June, SIDNEY DILLON SHALLARD, late Commander P. & O. Co.'s Service, Aged 75.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1906.

### COREA AND THE KOREANS.

(11th June.)

Bitter as is the attitude of the Koreans towards their conquerors the Japanese, and resentful as they may be at the protectorate which Japan, supported by Great Britain, has established over their country, the more progressive of the natives are yet alive to the value of exploiting the Kingdom. They may feign anger at Japan's ways and methods, but they are not above taking a leaf from the book of the islanders. As everybody knows, when Japan decided to emerge from the seclusion of centuries and take her rightful place in the world, one of

the first things she did was to foster and encourage the visits of foreigners to "Dai Nippon." The people charmed the casual tourist, who afterwards dismounted upon the beauties of the country, the charm of the scenery, the politeness of the people and all the rest of it. There was nothing like Japan, and it would one day be a great country. All these verbal praises and magazine articles did more to bring Japan into notice than half-a-dozen bagmen could have achieved in double the time. One of the features which struck the foreigner in Japan was the cleanliness of the people and their love of order. It would seem that the people of the Hermit Kingdom are now desirous of curbing the increasing power of their protectors by endeavouring to induce Westerners to visit the country, and with this object modern hotels are rising in Seoul, while the distrust of the people in the foreigner's good faith is rapidly vanishing. But while Korea is no doubt coming forward as a visitor's paradise, it seems that the quick-time excursionist is apt to be painfully impressed by the squalor of the surroundings in which the Koreans exist, the dirty habits of the people, the barrenness of the fields and the general air of neglect presented by the country. Moreover, the natives are said to be not always so gracious as the stranger coming from Japan would naturally expect. On the other hand the missionaries and others who have lived in Korea for years see none of these things. They are strongly pro-Corean, and protest with vigour against the adverse criticisms of the tourist; so that we have the spectacle of one side being in rhapsodies while the other hurls denunciations. The *Korea Daily News* takes up the budgets in favour of the Kingdom, and offers a reasonable solution of the difficulty. One of the features of Korea, the writer remarks, is the unhappy faculty of the people, the cities and the landscape to present themselves in the worst possible light to newcomers and transient visitors. New arrivals receive the impression that the Koreans are an idle, indolent, thriftless and helpless lot. But, all this, we are told, is largely on the surface. It is true that an amazing number of men at Seoul appear to spend their time in aimlessly loitering and strolling about the streets, but they really form a very small portion of the population, and the average Korean working man, in the opinion of the writer, is equal to the Japanese coolie in intelligence and industry, and superior to him in manners. It is alleged that the people are dirty. Well, says our contemporary, it must be admitted that the clothes of the people are in the majority of cases very dirty, but then, it is pleaded, it must be remembered that, as they are generally white or of some very light colour, they show all the dirt. Coloured clothes get quite as dirty but do not show. As a matter of fact, the journal quoted asserts, there is probably not a country in the world where clothes are washed so often. So that question is disposed of; the people's clothes are dirty, but then they are always at the wash, and probably the idea is that the average tourist only sees the coolies just when the clean garments are being expected back—betwixt the dusk and the dawn, so to speak. With regard to the squalid houses, we are told that, with curious perversity, the houses are designed to present their worst features to the street. Privacy for himself and his women-folk being the principal desideratum with a well-to-do Korean, his dwelling is placed as far from the street as possible, while between his house and the street are the servants' quarters, the meanest of them being next to the street. Of course, that is unfortunate for Korea, because first impressions are generally lasting, and the visitor is seldom likely to have an opportunity of exploring the interior of the house of a Korean gentleman who wishes to hide behind a bulwark of out-houses. The country is declared to be rich agriculturally, as the tourist may see for himself if he will only digress from the beaten track. The Koreans have many beautiful qualities if the trouble is taken to find them out, but, of course, the foreigner is in such a hurry to get over the ground in the least possible time that he fails to understand the significance of all he sees. We take it that the *Asahi* in its championship of the country and the people is performing a patriotic task, but there seems to be no doubt that what is wanted in Korea is education and energy. Once the people realise the value of education they will naturally betake themselves to modern methods of industry and cast off that lethargy and come which are the bane of national life. While the newspaper's defence on this occasion is not wholly convincing it shows that there is much hope for the country in the immediate future, which is all that one could desire.

### TRADE IN TWO TREATY PORTS.

(11th June.)

Several consular reports dealing with the trade of various treaty ports in China have been received by the latest mail from Europe, but, from the standpoint of Hongkong readers, probably the most interesting are those which refer in particular to Swatow and Hankow. The Consul for Swatow, Mr. Willis, notes that the recent development of the trade at that port has been satisfactorily maintained during 1905, and the table showing the gross trade for the past ten years emphatically bears out his statement. In 1896 the sterling value of Swatow's trade was £4,888,672; last year the value had risen to £7,386,388, so that if it continues at the present rate of increase the next annual report will show that the gross export and import trade of Swatow has doubled within a decade. Mr. Willis observes that the

fluctuations of sterling exchange have been confined within narrower limits and marked a higher level than in the previous year, with the result that the position of importers of Manchester goods and other materials, based on sterling valuations, has been improved, in spite of a very considerable drop in the value of Indian opium imported, and, consequently, the total imports of foreign origin show an advance on any previous year. In the shipping returns it is noteworthy that of the total import of £2,938,480 no less than a value of £2,814,908 was carried in British bottoms, which is highly satisfactory from the British point of view. The export trade of Swatow also shows improvement, although there has been a progressive decline in the production of local sugar, the northern markets evincing a decided preference for the Java sugar turned out by the Hongkong refineries. Of the exports, about 45 per cent. goes to foreign countries, mainly Hongkong, Siam, and the Straits. The emigration tables (says the Consul) show a slight falling-off in emigrants to Siam, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra. The Swatow coolie is, however, by far the most important local export, and there is no doubt that the earnings remitted by the Chinese abroad affect most materially the purchasing power of the district. It is observed that the Norddeutscher Lloyd possess the monopoly of the Bangkok trade, but before the next report appears we may expect to find a decided change in the figures, now that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have entered the field with a line of steamers running regularly between Hongkong, Bangkok and Swatow. According to the emigration returns for 1905, 71,419 coolies arrived at Swatow from Hongkong, as against 61,980 in the previous year; the departures from Swatow to this port were 13,245 last year as compared with 13,738 in 1904. That means, of course, that in leaving Swatow the coolies go by steamers direct to the Straits, Siam and Saigon and return by steamers which touch at Hongkong. The total number of arrivals was 91,660 while 107,456 left for new fields of labour. Turning now to the report on the trade of Hankow for the period under review, we find a vastly different state of things. The figures of the gross trade show a great diminution as compared with former years. The state of the money market has interfered with the demand for foreign goods, and "for British trade especially the year cannot be considered favourable." Mr. Consul-General Fraser makes it very clear that the Chinese in the Hankow district have a very pronounced objection to foreign trade, an objection which has been strengthened by the recent outcry for the recovery of China's sovereign rights. The feeling is that foreigners have taken advantage of China's inexperience to obtain undue advantages to enrich themselves, and the result is that all treaties, agreements, etc., must be construed against the foreigner with the utmost strictness. Japan, however, is *bona fide*, and Japanese hawkers are found everywhere. In shipping Britain retained her position, both in the foreign and coast trade, while Japan and Norway gained at the expense of China and Germany. In Hankow as well as in Swatow there is an increasing demand for Hongkong refined sugar, and a curious reason is given by the Consul-General for the decrease in the supply from Swatow. "It is also asserted," he says, "that the Swatow farmers find the growing of vegetables for their countrymen in the Straits Settlements a more profitable employment of their land." But why go to the Straits when Hongkong is ravenous for cheap vegetables? It would be thought that Swatow could land vegetables at a cheaper rate in Hongkong than in Singapore, but apparently this is not the case. Probably the reason is that vessels go from Hongkong to the Straits via Swatow which makes all the difference in the world.

### JAPAN'S NEW SCHEME.

Nothing could exceed the widespread energy of Japan in seeking to develop the new territories in the North which have come within her sphere of influence as the result of her success in the late war, and although that energy is distributed over a great extent of country there seems to be no diffusion of force or loss of power. The scheme of development which has been followed in Korea is being carried on simultaneously in Manchuria, or, at least, in that section of China which fell under Japan's influence when the Russians withdrew to the westward. Naturally, considerable jealousy has been aroused in certain chancelleries because Japan should have proved her title conclusively to be described as the Britain of the Far East, but, withal, it has to be admitted that the new insular Power has shown a capacity to take advantage of opportunities and frame schemes of development which might well give some Continental nations pause for thought. Not only that, but Japan has shown that theory and practice go together; these schemes of development have been and are being pushed on with all the speed commensurate with sound progress. Immediately after the war, Japan gave supreme attention to the condition of affairs prevailing in Korea. And a pretty muddle her statesmen found in the Hermit Kingdom. The consuls of Korea had been content to remain in the slough of inaction for centuries; they desired no intercourse with the outer world, Russia made little or no attempt to awaken this modern Sleepy Hollow, and it was not until the Japanese arrived on the scene that the Koreans came to realise the fact that their dictionary was void of several essential words of quite modern invention, signifying "hustle" and "push." Now that

a stable government seems to have been established at Seoul, the Japanese are bending their energies to the regeneration of the immensely fertile tracts of Southern Manchuria which is now under their direction. The new Premier of Japan, Marquis Saionji, has just returned from a tour of inspection in Manchuria and has submitted certain proposals to the Elder Statesmen for the development of the country which are eminently worthy of consideration. These schemes, we are told, have been approved by the State Council. Briefly, it is proposed that a company should be formed by the Government and private capitalists jointly for working and developing the railways, mines and forests, etc., in Manchuria. The Government will contribute the railways, mines, and other property owned in Manchuria, as its share in the company, and the value of these properties, as they now stand, is estimated at about 70,000,000 yen. As a working fund would be required, the total capital of the company could not be less than 100,000,000 yen. In addition, an enormous fund is necessary for the improvement of the railway system and the mines, and it is proposed to raise a loan of 100,000,000 yen on the security of the company's property. There is no indication whether the working capital would be open to foreign investors, and in view of sundry statements which have lately been made by Japanese statesmen and the general policy of the Government it is obvious that every endeavour will be made to raise the capital in Japan to the exclusion of foreign investors. That may be deemed a selfish policy, but it is certainly a patriotic one. The loan to be raised is put at a hundred million yen, but clearly the value of the property is immensely greater than that amount; it is colossal. The railways are only in their infancy; the extent of the mineral deposits is unknown—the pick has only scratched the surface as yet. The State Council also formulated two principles which should guide Japanese operations in Manchuria. They run:

That the sovereignty of China in Manchuria should be respected, giving equal opportunity to all the Powers, and joint enterprises of Japanese and Chinese should be encouraged for the development of Manchuria.  
That the principle of military supremacy should be avoided, so that the natives might be convinced of the sincerity of Japan's intentions towards China.  
Surely, that is the height of shrewdness, for such a declared policy disarms criticism. It would be tiling at a windmill to suggest that Japan was swallowing the plums of victory. The sovereignty of China in Manchuria is respected, which is good. But the far-sightedness which suggested that the principle of military supremacy should be avoided is the crowning act of diplomatic acumen. The *Japan Chronicle* simply says that if the policy of military supremacy were adhered to, the Powers might have misgivings as to Japan's intentions. But by adopting this second rule Japan merely proclaims that the Empire stands in *loco parentis* to China so far as Manchuria is concerned. The *Chronicle* adds: "As agitations are afoot in China for the recovery of autonomy and the boycott of American goods, Japan's pursuance of military supremacy in Manchuria would only result in benefiting a certain commercial country, and give an opportunity to two certain European Powers to cultivate better relations with China." That is somewhat obscure, but we take it the writer means Germany in the first instance, and France and Russia in the second. From all this it will be seen that Japan has the whole scheme cut and dried, and will pursue it with the same undeviating energy as she displayed in the late war, and we should say, with the same success. It is a great country whose statesmen possess the power both to formulate and to execute.

### AN ASSERTION AND ITS REPUTATION.

(13th June.)

Some weeks ago, the American transport *McLellan*, which, in company with the *Kilpatrick*, was conveying troops from New York to Manila, arrived at Singapore in a disabled condition. Scenting an opportunity for testing the capabilities of the Tanjong Pagar docks, a newspaper representative in the Southern Settlement inquired of a Naval engineer officer whether it was intended to dock the *McLellan* at Singapore in order to effect the repairs which the vessel obviously needed. The answer was that the American Naval Authorities would not dream of doing so because the charges were prohibitive; and he went on to say, as if officially inspired, that the work could be done more cheaply in an American yard than was possible either in Singapore or Hongkong. That was a very serious reflection on the tariff of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—leaving Singapore out of the question for the moment—and, naturally, there was a chorus of protest against the suggestion that the Far Eastern dock companies and particularly the local Company were nothing more or less than vampires, who fattened on the misfortunes of their neighbours. The idea was not merely absurd; it was preposterous, for it has been the boast and the pride of the staff of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company that they could turn out vessels and effect repairs at a cost which would compare favourably with any yard in England or Scotland and was certainly below that of any yard in America, where the high wages paid to artisans nullified any advantage that might result from home services. A correspondent, writing in the *Hongkong Telegraph* under the pen-name of "Shareholder," roundly denied the assertion of the American Naval officer, and

maintained that it behoved the authorities of our repairing yard to remove the stigma attaching to the Company. He added:—"If the unenviable notoriety given to our dock establishments of their high charges is useless, it equally behoves the Company's directors to exercise their energy to set before the American Naval Authorities a correct appreciation of the facts that the local estimates are framed within reason, and the charges are governed by current rates ruling in the markets of the East." Considering that the American Navy had been amongst the best constituents of the Company the declaration that their charges were excessive was of serious import not merely to the shareholders but also to the Colony, whose interests are to a large extent bound up in the prosperity of the Company. It was a most damaging allegation and should be refuted immediately. Now, the *McLellan* was not an ocean marvel in prime condition. She had been laid up in New York out of commission for three years. When it was decided to send her to Manila with troops \$25,000 (gold) was spent upon her in order to fit her for sea, and most of that money was expended on the boilers and machinery. From the moment she left New York she was in constant difficulties; she broke down repeatedly and caused the utmost anxiety; she was repaired at every port touched at en route; the boilers were never to be depended upon for a single moment. How she ever got to Manila at all is a marvel to every one who had anything to do with her. She was costing money at every stage, although she had been overhauled in New York, and this was the vessel which could not be repaired in Hongkong on account of the excessive dock charges. "Shareholder" called upon the directors and staff to make an effort to secure the work of repairing the vessel if only to prove that the garrulity of an irresponsible officer was utterly unwarranted. The *Singapore Free Press*, following our lead, warmly contested the statement that the *McLellan* could not have been docked there and repaired at a reasonable cost. There is now good reason to believe that, despite the remarks of the officer referred to, the work of repairing the transport will be given to Hongkong. The *Cablenews* of the 6th inst. says:—"It is very probable that the repairs to the transport *McLellan*, which is now anchored in Manila Bay, will be made in Hongkong, provided that Manila contractors are unable to do the work." The last clause would seem to indicate that Manila contractors do not fancy the job, because they have not the appliances and machinery at their command. The docks in Manila are not equipped with the superb plant that lies to hand over at Kowloon—plant which is able to meet all the requirements of a British battleship, as was evidenced in the case of the *Albatross* last year, when the feat of dismounting and replacing the heaviest guns on board in record time elicited the wonder and praise of our finest Naval engineering yards in Great Britain. It is said that new furnaces will have to be supplied the *McLellan*, and says the writer: "At the present time, according to the statements of contractors, there are no furnaces of sufficient capacity in the Orient, and it may be necessary to send to England for them." Well, when the *McLellan* comes to Hongkong we shall see about that. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company has not failed to rise to any emergency yet and it will be strange if they fail now. The report proceeds: "The estimated cost for the repairs is \$65,000 and the military authorities have cabled to the Secretary of War for permission to advertise for bids. As it is impossible for the *McLellan* to return to the United States in her present condition, it is believed that the Secretary of War will appropriate the money and authorize the advertising for the bids for repairs." We are perfectly confident that when the bids are opened it will be found that the charges of ship-repairing yards in the Orient are not excessive, that those of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company are lowest of all, that the work will be accomplished in a manner which will earn the enormous sum of American shipbuilding and ship-repairing companies, and that a complete refutation will be given to the individual who set himself up as the mouth-piece of the American Naval Authorities.

### MANUFACTURING CRIMINALS IN HONGKONG.

Our attention has been directed to a distinct and serious hardship which falls on Police Court offenders as the result of the anomalous coinage system of Hongkong. We are not referring to the case of vicious criminals who deserve all the punishment they get, but to those who have contravened, unwittingly it may be, some of the Municipal by-laws, and are convicted and mulcted in a small fine. The case occurred yesterday and may be briefly outlined. A contractor or merchant in a small way of business at Quarry Bay allowed a truck to obstruct the roadway. He was brought before the Magistrate and fined \$10 with the option, we understand, of a month's imprisonment. The man was a perfectly respectable individual, working hard to make both ends meet. When removed from the Court he stated that he would pay his fine, and tendered a \$5 note and \$5 in small money, 50-cent pieces bearing the King's head. The sheriff informed him that the banknote would be accepted, but he had instructions to refuse any subsidiary coinage exceeding \$2. That is to say, unless the contractor, or whatever he was, could produce another \$3 in bills he would be marched off to gaol. The unfortunate victim of a ridiculous rule

protested that he had no friends at hand and no more money. He was on the point of being led through the prison gates when a kind-hearted bystander came forward and tendered a \$5 note accepted of the subsidiary coinage in return. The man was then liberated. But surely it is an extraordinary state of affairs when a resident in Hongkong, daily accustomed to consider that ten 50-cent pieces bearing the head of our sovereign lord the King is equal to \$5, should be liable to be incarcerated as a common felon simply because some jackanapes has laid down an absurd rule. The man had the money to pay his fine—nobody can deny that, but because it was not the exact type of money—although it is the money in currency all over Hongkong—which the Magistracy desires, he stood the chance of being branded as a criminal of the deepest dye, and, what is more, of finding, after serving his period of imprisonment, that his business had gone to rack and ruin in his absence. It is all very well to say that the Post Office will have nothing but Hongkong money, but those who go to post letters have time to hunt for that *rara avis* Hongkong 20-cent piece. And it may be admitted that the Post Office has a right to guard itself against loss. But a convicted person—and this was a trivial case—whose offer of notes and subsidiary coin is rejected, stands in a different position. It is an injustice to send a man to prison under such circumstances. It is against all the tenets of British rule. It brings British law into contempt, and it demoralises the aliens, the Chinese that is to say, who have been accustomed to look upon British money stamped with the head of King Edward or Queen Victoria as beyond reproach. It is to be hoped that this absurd rule will be repealed at once for the sake of the Colony's reputation, and we trust that His Excellency the Governor will see fit to reform out of existence this pettifoggish principle, which must have been born in the back yard of hide-bound, tape-ridden officialdom. We have plenty of criminals in Hongkong already without manufacturing them within the precincts of the Magistracy.

### "ARE WE DISHEARTENED?"

(14th June.)

A somewhat disquieting report, which will be hailed with glee by Tariff Reformers and Protectionists alike, has been issued by the Board of Trade with reference to the trade of Great Britain with China as contrasted with the openings secured by Germany and the United States. The report is described as a "return, showing so far as can be stated, the exports to China, inclusive of Hongkong, from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States for the years 1885 to 1904, and the average for each of the quinquennial periods ending 1889, 1894, 1899, and 1904," with percentages. It should be stated that although the United Kingdom has not lost ground, having, on the contrary, steadily increased her export trade to China since 1885, her competitors have been making great efforts to capture the China market, and while the results of that competition need not cause dismay—for Great Britain is well ahead of all rivals—the figures are the straw which shows how the wind blows. Without burdening the reader with a mass of details, it may be stated that during the first quinquennial period 1885-89, the average annual value of the exports sent to China by the United Kingdom was £8,303,000; the figures for Germany were impossible to get; the United States sent goods to the value of £1,917,000. For the five years ending 1894 the average value of the exports despatched to China by the United Kingdom was £7,678,000; Germany sent goods to the value of £1,542,000; and the United States, £2,095,000. There was a slight rise during the following five years, Great Britain sending goods valued at £7,994,000 to China; Germany, £2,117,000; and the United States, £3,155,000. But it was during the last five years 1900 to 1904, that the manufacturers of the United Kingdom woke up to the fact that unless they redoubled their efforts to cater for Chinese requirements, and adopted more advanced methods, they would be left behind in the race for Chinese patronage. In 1900, Britain sent goods to the value of £8,339,000 to China; in 1904 that amount had advanced to £13,146,000—a truly notable increase. It was in the beginning of the present century that the Prince of Wales, addressing a group of London merchants, gave them the war cry—"Wake up, England." Certainly those manufacturers who had a connection with China followed the advice given by His Royal Highness. The average annual value of Great Britain's exports to China between 1900-4 was £9,912,000; Germany, £2,804,000; and the United States, £5,320,000. What will surprise most people is the comparatively small advance made by Germany—small in comparison with the general estimates of German trade in the Far East, while the increase of American trade with China is amazing. They had discovered a new field. From puny shopkeepers they have become notable exporters. They challenged, rivalled, and surpassed Germany in the rush for Chinese trade. The percentages will best indicate the state of affairs during the past ten years. The average annual increase during the five years ending 1904 as compared with 1894 was—United Kingdom 29.2; Germany, 81.8; United States, 157.6. That speaks volumes for the energy and vigour of American enterprise in China. To a certain extent, however, these figures are misleading. The return shows the exports to China from the United Kingdom, but



what about the exports from the great British Colonies of Australia, New Zealand and Canada? What about the exports from India to China? They are not declining. Indeed, their output is increasing with every round of the sun, so that although the percentage of exports to China from the old country looks miserable in comparison with the gigantic strides made by America, we can afford to ask with a confident spirit the question of the moment—“Are we disheartened?” well knowing that the answer will be in the negative.

### THE CLERIC IN KOBE.

A ministerial humorist is always a mysterious and wonderful being. Nobody can tell or imagine when he will exhibit the “saving grace,” or what subject will be brightened and made lucid by his phantasies. The Anglican communion has been rich in men who could jest on serious matters, men like Sydney Smith and Dean Stanley, while Dean Swift was one of those who hid his biting shafts of cynicism under the garb of innocent folly. But these men of the past were mere hothouse plants compared with the Anglican minister at Kobe, for if a letter which appeared in a recent number of the *Kobe Herald* is authentic then the Rev. J. W. Platt is the Joe Grimaldi, the Quin and the Theodore Hook of the Far East. There was a bazaar at Kobe held under the auspices of the All Saints' Church, and it apparently proved a huge success. Now, a grateful pastor could hardly do less than return thanks to those who helped to make the bazaar a paying concern; the difficulty was to do so in a unique and quite original fashion. The Rev. Mr. Platt was equal to the occasion. He sat down in his study in All Saints' Parsonage, and concocted an epistle which should make the professional priest writhe with envy. First he said he hardly knew how to thank them—quite a conventional beginning; then he hinted that God would remember them; and then he thanked “my committee.” Coming now to the livelier part of his discourse he thanked “those who toiled for months and whose work lay at the latter end.” Presumably the reverend gentleman meant those who, after working hard for nothing, found that the public had no use for their amazing gew-gaws and rudely acted the part of the Levite and passed them by. The Rev. Mr. Platt proceeded to thank those who bought and those who sold—or were sold—but the latter are perhaps more in need of a prayer than a blessing; and then he returned thanks “to those who danced and those who sung and played; to those who, not being able, did neither; to those who ventured life and limb in the motor-car, and to him who fetched them safely home without harm saving to the pocket; and last of all, to our good friend who knocked down no end of pot plants without breaking any of them; thanks to you all my good friends.” Now we do not desire to appear uncharitable, in the least, but if that series of thanks does not suggest that the proceedings became uproarious and ended up with what sailors term a “rough house” then deductions are worth nothing. They danced, they ventured life and limb in “the motor-car,” that is to say the motor-car attached to the Parsonage, they spent money en route to their homes—which everyone can interpret as he pleases—and finally one obstreperous individual fell through the conservatory a second or Korean edition of Handy Andy. Now, we have suggested that the dance must have been fast and furious; the “light fantastic toe” and the “Terpsichorean art” had no place in the gambollings of the youth and beauty of Kobe. And it would seem, reading between the lines, that some people of Kobe had strong views on the subject of the bazaar dance. We can only infer what those miserable, Puritanical, semi-Covenanting misanthropes thought about it all from the apology of the Rev. Mr. Platt. He has returned all the thanks he can think of, so he starts on “congratulations,” and he says: “Congratulations to the singers and players; the music went merrily. And to the dancers upon a good floor and fair numbers. And why should people not dance under the auspices of All Saints? King David danced before the Ark so holy. Truly his wife shot out the lip at him, but as truly he went on dancing. So will we.” It is safe to say the pastor himself had a fling on the “good floor,” and we may surmise that his good lady had a word for his private car afterwards. But revenge is sweet, especially through the columns of a newspaper, so he gallily returns the compliment and declares himself “impenitent. Hell do it again, he says, and why not? Truly Kobe has a brozy parson; Hongkong sometimes wonders if it has a parson at all. There are hundreds of young people who will take their affidavit that there is no such thing as a parson in Hongkong. Kowloon seems to have one, but then Kowloon is not Hongkong. Perhaps the Kolovon might be the better for a visit from the exuberant cleric of Kobe, and then again perhaps not.

### ANOTHER CLERIC.

Yesterday, we gave prominence to the humour of a parson hailing from the pleasant town of Kobe, where the cherry-blossoms grow and the chrysanthemums spread their petals to the sun. In that case the parson was of a genial, sprightly, vivacious nature, whose temper was not even ruffled because one of his flock fell into a rocky of potplants, and could even manage to smile when the one and only motor-car was commandeered by his bazaar assistants. A correspondent who was interested in that account has sent us the copy of a letter which appeared a week ago in a Southern contemporary from the pen of another cleric, and it is instructive to observe the difference of the clerical temperament in Kobe as compared with Singapore. It appears that there had been some controversy about Seventh Day Adventists in Singapore, and the morning newspaper there had the temerity to take sides in the matter. One of the leading disputants

in the discussion was a certain Rev. Thomas Baird. How the controversy began does not appear, and probably does not greatly matter, but the fact remains that the Rev. Thomas Baird found it necessary to go on furlough. In his absence, the newspaper in question dealt with the matter, and a copy of the paper was carefully transmitted to the reverend gentleman, who was then residing in Bristol. “Promptly,” the divine took up the cudgels. “Were I a little nearer you than I am,” he wrote, “I would make you sit up in your Editorial Chair.” In other words there would have been wigs on the green, and the people of Singapore would have been treated to the lively spectacle of a Donkeybrook Fair on the Esplanade, the chief item on the programme being a bout between the champions of the pulpit and the press. Unfortunately, or otherwise, the cleric is recruiting his health in the vicinity of salubrious Clifton, so that the duel is postponed for the present, but as will appear in a moment, only for the time being. The Rev. Thomas Baird proceeds in this fashion: “Will you in future leave religious matters to religious men? If you are not a converted person you are not competent to give a judgment on religious questions. Keep to your own line in future.” The difficulty is that the average journalist never knows where that “line” begins, and could by no manner of means be led to believe that it ended anywhere; the horizon of his duty is ever expanding. With unmistakable complacency the Rev. Mr. Baird declares that with regard to the Adventists, “I pointed out the heresy of their books to their leader, and he thanked me for the information.” Surely that was magnanimity run to grass, for it is seldom that militant theologians can be brought to see the error of their ways. The winner, however, is gloriously serene in his victory. It may never have occurred to him that a man convinced against his will may be of the same opinion still. At any rate the parson is very wrath with the press, and cries: “Why should you interfere? I only repeat that were I nearer I would make it slightly warm for you. Why do you dare to attack a man during his absence from the Colony? It is extremely cowardly of you. When I return to Singapore I will have something to say to you about this business.” Unhappy scribe, to have incurred the righteous wrath of Fighting Tom. We can fancy the Rev. Thomas Baird taking lessons in the pugilistic art in Bristol, and passing the happy hours away undergoing a course of Sandow's exercises. The waters of Bath would be too mild for the church militant; nothing less than physical exertion and muscular development would suit his temperament. No doubt by this time he is recuperating his health by vigorous sprints between the National Sporting Club and the gymnasium where the one and only strong man stands supreme. We shudder when we think of the fate which will befall the luckless wight of a Singapore Editor when the Reverend Thomas comes marching home again.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH” SERVICE.

#### SHANGHAI FRICTION.

#### RIOT NARROWLY AVERTED.

#### CHINESE REFUSE TO PAY MUNICIPAL TAXES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 11th June, 2.10 p.m.

It has just transpired that a riot was narrowly averted last Thursday on the outskirts of the settlement. The Representatives of the Municipality were engaged in the collection of Municipal taxes, and in making their calls submitted demands to ratepayers who claimed that they were residing outside the Municipal limits and were not, therefore, liable to be mulcted in taxes.

Not alone saved the situation, matters looking very black for a considerable time.

#### CHINESE REFORM.

#### THE DISABILITIES OF GIRLS.

#### SALE OF FEMALES TO BE PROHIBITED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th June, 3.10 p.m.

It is understood that the Government of China have had under consideration the question of the sale of females within the Empire. A rescript, it is believed, is pending, whereby the practice will be abolished.

#### COREAN PIRATES.

#### JAPANESE WARSHIPS DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 13th June, 2.40 p.m.

Japanese warships have been despatched to Korea with the object of suppressing the piracy which has occurred, of late, off the Korean coast.

### THE VLADIVOSTOK RIOTS.

#### RUSSIA MAGNANIMOUS.

AN INDEMNITY OF SEVEN AND A HALF MILLION ROUBLES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th June, 2.40 p.m.

Russia, it is understood, has consented to pay the sum of 7,500,000 roubles to the Chinese Government as an indemnity for the losses sustained by Chinese merchants at Vladivostok during the recent riots.

### THE DEWEY DOCK.

#### SIGHTED AT SABANG.

MOMENTARILY EXPECTED AT SINGAPORE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 15th June, 3.15 p.m.

The Dewey dock, which is being towed from New York to Manila, has been sighted at Sabang. The dock, with her escort, is expected to arrive at Singapore this evening.

[The Dewey dock has made a remarkably quick passage, under the circumstances, across the Indian Ocean. She was only expected to arrive at Singapore on the 20th inst.—five days hence.—Ed. H.K.T.]

### THE SHANGHAI RIOT.

#### WAIWUPU AND BRITISH DEMANDS.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th June, 2.35 p.m.

Negotiations are still proceeding between the Governments of Great Britain and China with the object of arriving at a settlement of the claims arising out of the recent riot in Shanghai.

It is understood that the Waiwupu is disposed to acquiesce amicably in the demands formulated by the British Government.

### MORPHIA FOR CHINA.

#### BRITAIN'S PROHIBITION SCHEME.

WAIWUPU AGREES TO BRITISH CONDITIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th June, 2.35 p.m.

The British Government has intimated to the Waiwupu that arrangements will be made to prohibit the exportation of British manufactured morphia to China, provided that the Chinese Government undertakes to prevent the manufacture of native morphia and the importation of the drug from other countries.

It is reported that the Waiwupu has agreed to these conditions.

### HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We have received the following minutes of the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held in the Chamber Room, St. George's Building, on Wednesday, 14th inst. There were present:—Hon. Mr. E. H. Smith (Chairman), Mr. A. G. Wood (Vice-Chairman), Hon. Mr. C. W. Dillon, Messrs. A. Huppi, D. R. Law, G. H. Madhurst, N. A. Sibs, J. R. M. Smith, H. E. Tomkins and A. R. Lowe (Secretary).

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The following letter was read:—

Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, 16th March, 1906.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

Dear Sir,—The movement in favour of the adoption of the metric weights and measures originated with the Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain and later nearly every Colonial Chamber of Commerce has shown approval of the proposed reform.

The Decimals Association, which, as you may remember, was organised by the London Chamber of Commerce, has lately gained very considerable strength, indeed the Committee have decided upon the introduction of a Bill in the House of Commons.

In this position of affairs, I feel sure that you will agree with me that it is very important to retain the full measure of support which Chambers of Commerce accorded to the movement in the past.

I fear that lately there has been a falling off in the determination shown by Chambers of Commerce to carry out this reform, and in consequence, in a measure, been due to a feeling that the conduct of the campaign might now be left to the Decimals Association.

My object in addressing you is to beg of you to use every effort to keep the subject to the front in all resolutions of Chambers of Commerce and in having them in every other way possible continue to show that they remain in warm sympathy with our efforts.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) E. JOHNSON, Secretary.

The Chairman said this letter had crossed one from the Chamber sent on 6th ultimo, enclosing donation of £10, and informing the Association that the Chamber's delegates at the forthcoming Congress in London of the Cham-

bers of Commerce of the Empire had instructions to support the reform. The Hongkong Chamber had during the past 7 years helped the movement all they could.

TIME BALL AT KOWLOON.

The following letter was read:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 24th April, 1906.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 2nd October last on the subject of the position of the time ball at Kowloon, I am directed to forward for the information of your Chamber a plan showing the position of the time ball which was decided to erect the new tower.

This site as you are aware had recently been marked by a bamboo scaffolding, and I understand that it meets with the approval of the Chamber.

I shall be glad to learn what colour the Chamber consider to be most suitable for the proposed Ball.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) T. SERCOMBE SMITH, Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

The Chairman explained that the site selected by the Government was one of two recommended by the Committee in October last and was undoubtedly the best available, as it was visible from nearly all parts of the harbour.

It was decided to recommend black as the best colour for the time ball.

INDIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Letters were read from the Colonial Secretary and Secretary to Government of India regarding the formation of a Commercial Intelligence Department for India and the issue of a weekly trade paper under the direction of Mr. Noel-Paton, late Secretary of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided to reply that the Chamber would undertake to correspond with the new department on matters relating to Hongkong and trade with India.

SIXTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The Secretary reported that a cable had been despatched to the Secretary of the Congress advising him of the names of the delegates from Hongkong who would represent the Chamber at the meeting in London during July next, and that letters inviting the services of Sir Thomas Jackson, Messrs. Gershom Stewart, F. Salinger and R. C. Wilcox had been mailed on the 7th ultimo.

SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

The following letter was read:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 10th April, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to confirm cable sent to you on the 23rd instant, as follows:—“The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce desires to convey to the city of San Francisco and neighbourhood its heartfelt sympathy in the dire calamity which has befallen the city.”

My Committee felt it was only fitting the commercial community of this Colony should assure their friends in San Francisco of the sympathy reflected on this side with the sufferers in what may well be considered the most overwhelming and disastrous calamity in modern times.

The members of the Chamber at a general meeting held on the 26th instant confirmed the action of my Committee and I was able to refer to the mutual good resulting from the long standing trade relations now grown to such large proportions which exist between this Colony and California, and the city of San Francisco in particular, the chief shipping port in the United States Pacific coast, from which the American mail lines have to make this Colony their terminus in the Far East.

You can therefore be assured that in expressing the wishes of this commercial community including as it does several important business institutions that the regrettable calamity which has unhappily fallen on your state is shared very deeply on this side, and I am to express the hope that the recovery to normal conditions may be obtained with that quickness of purpose which is so characteristic of the American people.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) E. A. HEWETT, Chairman.

His Excellency Governor Pardo, Sacramento, California.

PETROLEUM IN BULK.

Correspondence was read between the Government and the Chamber regarding the working of tank oil ships at night.

The Chairman said that the Government's *Gazette* of the 4th inst. contained an amendment of the Petroleum in Bulk Regulations. The Government had very promptly met the suggestions of the Committee in the interests of the oil trade of the port.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Correspondence was read conveying the thanks of the Committee to Mr. R. Shewan for his services in the Council and advising the Government of the result of the election on the 26th ultimo.

“KWONG TUNG”-“TAI ON” COLLISION ACTION.

The following reply was read:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 9th April, 1906.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo covering copy of letter from the Chief Justice to the Governor relating to the *Kwongtung-Tai On* collision action recently heard in the Supreme Court, and to express the thanks of my Committee for the privilege His Excellency has afforded them of giving an opinion in the matter.

It appears that the larger river steamers under the management of European companies and firms invariably carry two certificated officers, in addition to the captain, under the belief that the extra expense repays them in the additional security afforded to owners and passengers, but the Committee cannot see their way to recommend the compulsory adoption of this practice, as a similar class of vessel is not required to carry more than a master and “only mate” under English law. I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Colonial Secretary.

CHINESE SUBSIDISED (SILVER) COINS.

The correspondence with S. J. David & Coy. and from the Star Ferry Company, was then read, and it was decided to write to the Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai and Tientsin on the subject with a view to further representations being made to the Peking authorities urging the unification of Chinese currency.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

KAISER SING, a watchman, employed at a Chinese dock at Sham-tui-po, charged two Chinamen at the Police Court to-day, (1) with stealing \$31 worth of goods from him on the 10th instant, and (2) destroying a promissory note to the value of \$100 and a receipt for \$50, the property of the complainant. Mr. H. J. Gardner, of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office, prosecuted, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended. The case was adjourned.

### EX-CULIOR AND HIS RENT.

AN AMENOR WRIT.

14th inst. In Summary Jurisdiction this afternoon, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Yeung Fung Yik, of No. 29 Connaught Road West, sued the Sam Cheung firm, of No. 43 Wing On Street, to recover the sum of \$73.50 being one month's rent for the ground and first floor of No. 43 Wing On Street. Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, represented the defendant. It will be remembered that this case was first brought by Yeung Fung Yik, as executor of the will of Young Ting Po, deceased, when Mr. Dixon objected to the case proceeding as the probate of the will of Young Ting Po had not been produced. This probate was subsequently found among the papers and it proved that plaintiff was not only executor of the will, but was sole legatee, and that being so he should have sued, not as executor, but as owner of the property. The case was accordingly adjourned until to-day in order to give plaintiff, through his solicitor, time to amend the writ. The plaintiff having proved his case judgment was given for him with costs.

### BANK VERSUS BANK.

CLAIM FOR MONEY DEPOSITED.

14th inst. In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the Fung Tak Bank, of No. 109 Jervois Street, Victoria, sued the Wai Wing Hong Bank, of No. 115 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, for recovery of the sum of \$4,049.60 due on two deposit notes signed by the defendant Bank in favour of the plaintiff Bank.

The plaintiffs carry on business as bankers under the style of the Fung Tak Bank, at No. 109 Jervois Street, Victoria, Hongkong. The defendants carry on business as bankers under the style of the Wai Wing Hong Bank, at No. 115 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid. On the 27th July, 1905, the defendants were indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of \$4,000, on current account, and it was agreed between the partners that the said sum of \$4,000 should be transferred from current account to deposit account for the term of two Chinese months, commencing as from the 27th day of the fifth Moon (29th June, 1905), and that interest should be paid thereon at the rate of \$5.20 per \$100 per Chinese month.

The said sum became due and payable by the defendants to the plaintiffs on the 27th day of the 7th Moon, (27th August, 1905) together with interest at the said agreed rate, but the defendants have not paid the same or any part thereof. The plaintiffs therefore claim judgment (1) for the sum of \$4,000, and (2) interest on \$4,000 at the rate of \$5.20 per \$100 per Chinese month from 29th June, 1905, to date of payment or judgment, and (3) the costs of this action.

Mr. My-W. Slide, instructed by Mr. H. R. Holmes, appeared for the plaintiff Bank, Mr. F. Piget-Hell, of Messrs. Brutton and Hell, watching proceedings on behalf of the defendant Bank, which was otherwise unrepresented. His Honour: Mr. Slide, I understand, this case is undecided?

Mr. Slide: Well, my Lord, Mr. Hell, the solicitor for the defendant, is here and has told me that he has written to his clients by registered letter to come to the Colony, but has had no reply.

His Honour: Then they are absent?

Mr. Slide: Well, my Lord, they are represented by their solicitor.

His Honour: Well, then you had better formally call them.

Defendants were called and found not to be present.

The managing partner of the plaintiff firm was called and proved the claim against the defendant Bank.

His Honour: Judgment with costs.

Mr. Slide: I would ask that the order be made as from July, 1905.

His Honour: Very well, take the order so.

### “SETTLED, MY LORD.”

14th inst. Chinese petty traders are proverbially peculiar for their persistent penchant for procrastination, and this characteristic leads them to quite unnecessary and avoidable trouble at times. They owe an account—they know they owe it—and they arrange to pay it by strange and mysterious “transfers”—a credit here, and a debit there. But time goes on, and the account remains unsettled. Then one day a writ issues from the Court; a day is set for the hearing of the case, legal representatives with big bundles of mysterious documents in their hands, rush, be-gowned, into Court; the learned Judge takes his seat, the “case” is called with all the dignity of registered number and date, when a member of the legal profession arises and says, “I have just been instructed, my Lord, that the matter has been settled by payment, and there is no case to go on with.”

Settlement is entered, and there being no other “business before the Court,” the Judge retires, the legal lights vanish, and the Courtroom drops back into its pristine state of dull, deadly monotony, and wonders what its use is after all. Such was another of those incidents taking place in the Summary Court, before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, when the Luk Sik Ting, trading as the Kwong Yee, sued the Wong Ku Kwong Sz firm for \$251.40, for goods sold, delivered, but unpaid for. Settlement being entered, all parties left the Court, smiling placidly, and wondering if the marrow would be the same as to-day.

### HONGKONG APPEAL CASE.

CHU PING V. CHAN UT CHIU AND ANOTHER.

The Lord of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on 10th ult., gave judgment on the appeal of Chu Ping v. Chan Ut Chiu and another, from the Supreme Court of Hongkong. This was a dispute as to the beneficial ownership of a piece of land reclaimed from the foreshore in the harbour of Victoria, Hongkong, under the provisions of the Ordinance passed on May 10, 1889. A deed of the Crown lease of Marine Lot No. 534, fronting the Praya roadway along the line of the proposed reclamation, was divided between Chu Ping, Yiu Chow, and an Englishman named Stephens. The respondents are the successors in title of one Yiu Chow, deceased, and one Chu Ping, also deceased. Chu Ping settled with Mr. Stephens, the owner of Section C, by payment of a sum of \$200, but failed to come to an agreement with Yiu Chow. The action was commenced by the respondents against the appellant and his co-executor (since dead) in May, 1903, and the Chief Justice gave judgment in favour of the respondents for the whole of the land in dispute. An appeal from this judgment was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith, but the previous judgment was affirmed. In the present appeal their Lordships advised that the order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong be reversed, and instead thereof it be ordered that the action of the respondents be dismissed with costs in both Courts. The respondents will also pay the costs of the present appeal.

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### KOWLOON CITY ARMED ROBBERY.

GRASS-CUTTER'S HUT ATTACKED.

14th inst. Before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's Court, seven men were charged with committing armed robbery at Kowloon City on Tuesday night, and stealing \$195.60 in money and clothing. The men pleaded not guilty. A grass-cutter, residing at Nan Shan Mu, Kowloon City, said that at half-past nine on the 12th inst., while he was asleep, five men entered the house, by breaking down the door. Two of the robbers seized him, while the others searched for loot. When he had collected what they wanted they examined the goods, which consisted mostly of clothing. They found that among the bunch was some old clothing, which they burnt. After this they commenced to beat witness and then they left. Besides the clothing the robbers removed \$150 in hard cash. Meanwhile, the other three men set upon witness's brother and tied him to the bed. All the men were armed—that is, the five men who were in the house—while a man who stood sentry at the door of the house, held a long four-pointed knife. Witness could not identify the defendants as they held him face downwards, but he could recognise the clothing which was found on defendants. Further evidence was called and the case adjourned.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

### NUISANCE IN QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.”

Sir,—Much has been said respecting the limewashing and cleansing operations engaged in by the Sanitary Authorities, but there is one thing that I have not seen mentioned in connection with the preventive measures employed in connection with infectious diseases, viz. the dumping of rubbish during the night and early hours of the morning in the various thoroughfares. Nearly all who attend the St. Francis Street Roman Catholic Church will have noticed the piles of foul, evil-smelling matter that has been thrown in the street; and they will also have noted the number of fowls and stray dogs that are busy amongst the offensive offal. Such material might easily spread infectious germs throughout the neighbourhood. Cannot something be done to abolish this nuisance? Thanking you in anticipation that you will make this matter public.—I am, etc.,

OBSERVER.

Hongkong, 14th June.

### P. & O. COMPANY'S PROSPERITY.

THE INTERIM DIVIDEND.

14th inst. We are enabled to state through the courtesy of the Hon. Mr. E. Hewett, Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, that the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company announce a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, and an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock of the Company for the half-year ended 31st March.















At the Police Court on Monday, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne fined a woman \$10 for cruelly ill-treating her servant girl. Sergeant Grant, who made the arrest, said that the body of the girl, who was about six years old, was covered with bruises, while there were several bruises on her face. This was caused by defendant beating her with a piece of rattan.

Two coolies were charged at the instance of Inspector Ritchie, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne on Monday, with damaging a lamp-post in Aberdeen Street, yesterday, with a truck. It was stated that defendants lost control of the truck in coming down Aberdeen Street and it collided with the post, doing \$2 damage. His Worship fined them \$3 each, and ordered them to pay \$2 as compensation for the damage done.

A CHINAMAN was summoned on Tuesday, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, for obstructing the footpath outside his shop with boxes. The Chinaman denied the charge, and the case was nearly coming to an end when it was discovered that the defendant before the Court was the wrong man. The sergeant who prosecuted then admitted that such was the case, saying that he could recognise the real alleged offender. Of course, the man in the dock was discharged.

CARRYING fifteen passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence, was the charge against the master of a coolie junk, at the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday. Constable Edwards said that the junk was licensed to carry only thirty-three passengers, but when boarded yesterday morning there were forty-eight coolies on board. These coolies were in the habit of carrying excess passengers. Mr. F. A. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$10.

INSPECTOR Goudley proceeded against nineteen coolies, at the Police Court on Monday, one coolie being charged with keeping a common gaming house at No. 17, Amoy Lane, while the others were charged with gambling on the premises. The first defendant was fined \$30, and the remainder \$2 each, by Mr. Hazeland. Similar fines were also imposed upon fourteen coolies who were arrested yesterday, gambling at No. 38 Peel Street.

A CHINESE constable from No. 7 Police Station, West Point, came before Mr. H. Gumpertz, at the Police Court on Thursday, and pleaded guilty to robbing one of his comrades of the sum of \$31, yesterday. Defendant was alleged to have waited until the other man went on duty. Then he tampered with his trunk. His Worship said defendant did not have a very good character in the force, having been fined no less than sixteen times for misconduct, and he would sentence him to one month's gaol.

THE Hon. E. Carleton Baker, the recently appointed American Consul for Fouchow, has arrived and has taken over the seals of office. The *N. C. H. News* correspondent says: "He comes well equipped for the service, having recently graduated from the University of California when he pursued the studies of law and commerce. The Americans gave him a hearty welcome at the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Eyston. There is a little disappointment on the part of some at there being no lady at the Consulate at present."

THE mistress of a fishing boat was charged by Constable Edwards at the Police Court on Wednesday with using her boat for other purposes than fishing and being in possession of a quantity of coal. The defendant said that the coal discovered on board her junk was dredged for, but on minute examination of a lump of coal taken from one of the bags her story was disbelieved, the officer saying that water was poured over the coal on board the junk so as to substantiate her story. Coal dredged from the harbour could easily be known. Mr. Hazeland fined her \$25.

WAN LUK, a salesman, appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Wednesday, charged with bringing mail matter into the Colony from the interior of China without first obtaining permission from the Postmaster-General. Defendant pleaded guilty, averring that he did not know the law. Mr. Lewis, who appeared on behalf of the Postmaster-General, said that defendant was not employed as a licensed hawk, and he was known to the police as having carried on this trade for some time. His Worship fined the defendant \$25, with the option of six weeks' gaol.

A COOLIE by name Chan Hin was arrested on Wednesday afternoon for stealing a quantity of zinc from a Chinese shop. On the way to the Station he asked the policeman to give him a chance, but as the officer paid no heed, the coolie dug his hands into his pocket and gave the policeman a \$1 to be released. The policeman took the Mexican, but Chan was not given liberty. At the Central Police Station the prisoner was entered on two charges—steal and bribery. He was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Thursday, and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour on the first count, and on the second, to pay a fine of \$25, with the option of one month's gaol. The money given as bribe to be placed in the poor box.

AFTER relieving the quarter-master of the S.S. *Tai Ping* of his only blanket, during a recent trip from Canton, Chan Chin, an unemployed, returned to the ship on Sunday afternoon, to see if there were more articles that took his fancy. On this occasion Chan did not meet with any success. As Chan had been given the deck of the *Tai Ping* man he was recognised and removed to the quarter-master's cabin. There the unfortunate Chan was searched and in one of his pockets was discovered a pawn-ticket for a blanket. The coolie was given in charge, the blanket was produced by the pawnbroker and identified by the quarter-master as his property. In the charge-room Chan admitted stealing the "covering" and signed his statement, but when placed before Mr. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's Court on Monday, he denied signing the statement-book. After the case had been tried for over an hour, his Worship adjourned it.

LEUNG YEE, a chair coolie, was charged on Monday, before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne with (1) behaving in a disorderly manner whilst drunk at No. 11, Graham Street; (2) assaulting one Chan Hey; and (3) damaging property in the house. Leung pleaded not guilty. On Saturday afternoon defendant entered the restaurant and ordered a meal, not throwing *samihue*. After Leung had satisfied his appetite, he got up and started to leave the premises. The waiter ran after him, and was informed by Leung that the money to pay for the "chow." The waiter said that Leung should not leave the house, whereupon Leung averred that he was a gentleman, and asked whether they thought him a thief, and speaking of the waiter's ancestors did not mince his words. This annoyed the waiter and a fight followed, in which Leung came out second best, and was handed over to a policeman with his shoulder bleeding. He was removed to the charge-room of the Central Station, his shoulder attended to, and he was put before the Court. His Worship fined defendant \$5, and ordered him to pay the waiter twenty cents as compensation.

CHIEF Detective Inspector Hanson proceeded against two coolies, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's Court on Tuesday, for stealing \$187 worth of clothing and money from No. 31, Bridges Street, on the 8th instant. The case was adjourned.

IN Original Jurisdiction on Monday, before his Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, the Li Shing family dispute over the one-sixteenth part of Marine Lot No. 325 and Island No. 2355 was resumed, further evidence for the defence being heard.

THE report of the November promotion examinations, recently issued, shows that the highest place amongst the captain of the regular army was taken by Captain O. L. Price, Royal Garrison Artillery, No. 4 Company, Hongkong-Singapore Battalion R.G.A., Hongkong. His score was the very first one of 1,321 marks, out of a possible 1,600.

FIVE owners of sampans were brought before Mr. H. H. J. Gumpertz, at the Magistrate's Court on Monday, being charged with making fast to the s.s. *Agave* whilst that vessel was under weigh in the harbour yesterday. The defendants said that the vessel was just dropping her anchor. Lance-sergeant Connell, who prosecuted, said that three of the defendants had already had a previous conviction for a similar offence. His Worship imposed a penalty of \$50 each, or two months' hard labour.

GAMBLING in the markets has been a common practice among unemployed coolies lately. They find that being in the open they are less likely to be caught than in a trap by the police than they were in a house. That their view is correct is evident from the fact that although a gang of men were gambling in the Central Market yesterday, when the police swept down on them they only succeeded in capturing two boys. These, on being placed before Mr. Gumpertz this morning, were fined \$3 each.

LANCE-SERGEANT CHAS. WILSON placed two coolies before Mr. H. H. J. Gumpertz, at the Police Court this morning, charged with being found in the servants' quarters of No. 1, Kowloon Villa, Kowloon, at noon, yesterday, without permission. The officer said he went to the house on another business and on entering the kitchen found the defendants. "One of the defendants is employed at the Yau-mai Gas Works, the other being a houseboy. They pleaded guilty and were fined \$5 each."

MR. H. P. WHITE, of Messrs. Douglas, Laprak and Company, summoned the chairmen of chairs Nos. 82 and 339 at the Police Court on Monday, for refusing to accept a fare when called in Robinson Road on the 10th inst. The complainant said that on that particular night he was refused by three different chairmen. One refused to take him at Robinson Road, the other at Seymour Road and the third—the number of which he could not get—refused him in Castle Road. Complainant said that this refusing to accept fares is of frequent occurrence. The defendants denied seeing the complainant on that night. Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined each chair coolie \$5.

"Why don't you pay your rent?" asked his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Paine Judge, of a young Chinese female defendant in a case before him in summary Jurisdiction this morning. "Because my mother-in-law is dead," replied the defendant. (Laughter.) "What has your mother-in-law to do with it?" asked his Honour. "How can I pay anything when my mother-in-law is dead? She died in April and I can't pay anything without her." "Are you still occupying the house in question?" "Yes, I have to live there." "Then you must pay judgment with costs." An attempt to pay at once, quashed the plaintiff's judgment debt, "when shall I pay it?" "You'd better pay it as soon as possible, or there may be further trouble for you," replied his Honour, as the usher hustled the dame out of the Court.

It is rumoured in Chinese official circles that the prospect of the restoration to China of Weihaiwei is soon to be *un fait accompli*, but that the British Government desires a quid pro quo for its compliance. This is the content of the projected Tientsin Chinkiang Railway which appears to be destined to gentry and officials of the three provinces concerned, namely, Chihli, Shantung and Kiangsu. As a matter of fact although the Waiwaga in its desire to get back Weihaiwei is stated to be quite willing to concede to the British wish for a limited period of time, the matter is still hanging fire, owing to a strongly worded petition to the Council of State Affairs (Chou-chu-hu) signed by all the most influential natives of the three provinces holding office in Peking and other provinces of the Empire.

THE *Asahi* publishes particulars, together with a somewhat repulsive picture, of a strange freak of nature at Osaka. It appears that a male child born at Sakamoto, Danomura, Yamato, some two months ago, shortly afterwards developed a swelling below the left eye, as the swelling afterwards became enlarged to the size of a child's fist, the baby was put under treatment at the Osaka Hospital on the 26th ult., when the swelling was unexpectedly found to contain a tiny child, having the head and four limbs complete as well as nails and organs, though everything was, of course, in miniature. On the 28th, the baby was at length removed to the hospital, but it seems to have been particularly painful. Its health does not appear to have been affected, but it is not stated whether the "twin" was dead or alive—*Kohle Herald*.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:

H. Skott ..... \$100  
Jardine, Matheson & Co. .... 100  
Hutchinson & Swire ..... 100  
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank ..... 100  
J. R. M. Smith ..... 100  
Punchard Lowther & Co. .... 100  
Reiss & Co. .... 100  
D. Sassoon Sons & Co. .... 100  
W. Gassage & Sons, Ltd. .... 100  
Green Island Cement Co. .... 75  
Geo. Murray Bain ..... 50  
Arnhold, Karberg & Co. .... 50  
Carlowitz & Co. .... 50  
Hon. Sir Paul Chater ..... 50  
W. G. Humphreys & Co. .... 50  
J. D. Hutchinson & Co. .... 50  
Lane, Crawford & Co. .... 50  
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Canadian Pacific Ry Co. .... 50  
E. E. A. & Co. Telegraph Co. .... 50  
P. O. Steam Navigation Co. .... 50  
W. J. Saunders ..... 50  
Standard Oil Co. of New York ..... 50  
Johnson, Stokes and Master ..... 50  
A. S. W. Watson & Co., Ltd. .... 25  
J. D. Humphreys & Son ..... 25  
W. Farmer (Macao) ..... 25  
G. F. Graham ..... 25  
Rev. A. A. G. .... 12  
J. R. Wood ..... 10  
M. Goggins ..... 5

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$3,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,699,777	\$1 15/- div. and 1/- bonus @ ex. 2/5/16 = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 1/2 %	\$815 London 401
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£1	£5	\$12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	\$38
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,110	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$355
North China Insurance Corporation, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex 2/10 15/16 Tls. 2.62 on account 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$331,131 \$1,153,844 \$809,777 \$800,000 \$61,278 \$15,527	\$272,771	Interim div. of 3/4 for 1905	5 %	\$800
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$1,000,000	\$50,134	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$120,000 \$1,220,000	\$344,018	\$6 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$385
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,220,000	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305
SHIPPING.								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000 \$264,038 \$88,941	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$21
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$250,000	Nil	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$120,000 \$154,331 \$241,151 \$4,435	\$121,000	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	8 %	\$25 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$3,000,000 \$3,000,000	\$4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.20.51 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$77 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 10,000 Tls. 400,000	Tls. 2,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 65 sales
Do.	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 5,000 Tls. 20,000	Tls. 1,078	Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 31 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 51 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$218	1/- (Coupon No. 6 for 1905)	4 %	27 1/2
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$50,000 \$25,000 Tls. 98,000 Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	\$32,917	\$1.50 for year ending 30.6.1906	6 1/2 %	\$30
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$800,000 \$800,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 1/2 %	\$160 buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none Tls. 100,000	\$132,588	\$3 for 1897	...	\$20 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.04	...	Tls. 1071 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$13,355	1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 9.90 buyers
Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	none Tls. 100,000	G. 509,050	Final of 50 cents making 6/- for 1905	7 %	G. 514
Robt. Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,000,000 \$651,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$103
Penang and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$388,000	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$160
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$388,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$18
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	57,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 114 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 37,065	Tls. 57,665	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 225 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 1,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 230 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none \$14,516	none	First year	8 %	Tls. 100
Central House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000 \$250,000	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	13 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	none \$4,719	\$4,719	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$18 sales
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	none \$364,975	1619	7 % on \$7 1/2 for 1905	...	\$15 sales
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$1,845 \$1,845	\$1,845	None	...	\$30 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$24,071	\$67,839	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$130
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$100	\$100	\$6,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,935	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$18
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 225 Tls. 39,773	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6/- = 10/- for 1905	14 1/2 %	Tls. 15 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 \$5,070	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$5,070	\$5,070	8/- cents for 1905	7 %	\$11
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none Tls. 869,491	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	0 1/2 %	\$39
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 869,491 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 1151 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none Tls. 170,000	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$53
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$14 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 63 sellers
Lou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none Tls. 18,416	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 74 sellers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 55,989	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 310 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none \$114	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$95 sellers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,000	£10	£10	\$80,000 \$80,000	\$770	13/- per share for 1904	9 %	\$54 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none \$1,097	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$37 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none Tls. 589	Tls. 589	\$1 for 1904	12 1/2 %	Tls. 79 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none \$1,210	\$1,210	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	none \$1,581	\$1,581	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	9 %	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$1,875,000 \$1,875,000	\$2,864	80 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$52,291	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	8 1/2 %	\$281
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000 \$420,000	\$20,893	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$22 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none \$60,000	\$2,568	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.05	7 1/2 %	\$151 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000 \$125,000	\$2,796	\$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06	7 1/2 %	\$151 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$125,000	\$3,776	\$5 for year ending 30.11.1904	6 1/2 %	\$235
Hongkong Kope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$5,813	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$240 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$150,000	\$88	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$9
Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch- en Landbouwe- rij in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 567,501 Tls. 27,003	Tls. 10,771	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 235 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making Tls. 5 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1905	11 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,432	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 72 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Final of 37 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for 1905/6	...	Tls. 370 seller
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$44,089	First year	...	Tls. 280 sales
Stearns Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,134	None	...	\$20
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$22,000	\$551	80 cents for year ended 31.5.1905	9 %	\$9
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	\$19.80	11 %	\$180
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	10 %	\$101
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—								
Maatschappij & Co. in Langkat							Tls. 7 1/2	15th June











# Wm. POWELL, LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Des Voeux Road.

## NEW MILLINERY for SUMMER WEAR.

SMART,  
DAINTY  
and  
INEXPENSIVE.

## HEADGEAR made to order.

## FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING at reasonable charges.

CUT,  
STYLE  
and  
FIT  
Guaranteed.

A CALL INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,  
Drapers, Dressmakers,  
Milliners, and Complete  
House Furnishers,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1906.

### Entertainment.

K. A. J. OHOTIRMALL & CO.,  
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NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and  
Japanese Silk Goods.

Just Arrived.

SOCKS (Linen) LADIES' AND  
GENTLEMEN'S.  
GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS.  
SILK KIMONOS, LADIES' BLOUSES  
AND SHAWLS.  
SANDALWOOD BOXES (INLAID).  
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, GLOVE  
BOXES.  
MONEY BOXES, &c.  
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, JAVA  
SERONGS.  
MANDARIN COATS, COTTON  
SHIRTS.  
SILK LACE SCARFS AND SHAWLS.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [530]

### Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions

to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

THURSDAY,

the 28th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns.

Company's premises, Kowloon,

COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY.

Originally intended to be put up as the Kwan-

tusk Cement Factory, but landed in

Hongkong on account of the Russo-

Japanese War, will be sold, by order of

the proprietor Mr. Hereditary Honorary

Citizen Anatoly Charlamievitich Ter-

tjukow of Saigrajewo.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which

has been fitted out with the latest technical

inventions for manufacturing Cement, by the

dry system, consists among others of—

(Wolf, Magdeburg).

LOCOMOTIVES. (Smidt, Copenhagen).

MILLING MACHINES. (Atlas Fabr.).

COOLING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Fabr.).

ELECTRICAL. (Allg. Elec. Comp.).

TRUCKS, &amp;c. (Dresner &amp; Koppel).

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the

same as the Factory Kijalskorp, near Malmo

in Sweden.

Specifications of the Machines and Acces-

sories as well as any further information may

be obtained from—

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.,

Hamburg &amp; Hongkong,

and

LAWYER BUBNOFF,

in St. Petersburg, Wassili Ostrow,

4 Linie, Haus No. 5,

as well as from the Auctioneers,

Messrs. HUGHES &amp; HUGHES.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [518]

### To Let.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to

the Water, suitable for the storage of

any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [147]

### To Let.

TO LET.

N<sup>o</sup>. 2, OLD BAILEY.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR &amp; Co.,

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1906. [502]

### To Let.

TO LET.

"HAYTOR," THE PEAK.

Immediate Possession.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and

YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-

duit Road.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [72]

### To Let.

TO LET.

N<sup>o</sup>. 15, KNOTSFORD TERRACE,

KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1905. [74]

### To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy

Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT &amp; AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [73]

### THE SEA OF DREAMS.

Only in our midnight visions

May we ever meet—

We must pace the world apart,

Thou and I, my sweet!

But when darkness is drawn

'Twixt the dusk and the dawn,

O, what ecstasy hurries our feet,

On a way man may know not.

To a strife day may show not?

In the wan moonbeams,

By the Sea of Dreams.

Silence holds those secret waters,

Not a wave is heard,

While we batten look for look,

Whisper word for word;

But the silence is filled,

And the loneliness thrilled,

And the deep of the ocean is stirred,

By the touch—ah, how strange there!

Of the kiss we exchange there,

While our whole heart streams

To the Sea of Dreams.

Melting curves of molten silver

Vanish down the night:

Rainbow ripples, foam and spindrift,

Flicker out of sight:

O Love, no more now

I am I, thou.

We are one! and our spirits take flight

Through a mystical portal

Of rapture immortal,

Through the shadows and gleams,

O'er the Sea of Dreams.

—P. M. G.

### DOWIE'S STORMY TIME.

DOWIE'S FLUNG ABOUT AT HIS TABERNACLE.

The deposed Prophet Dowie had a stormy

time at the Zion Tabernacle on May 14th.

There is no recognised house of mirth in

Zion, and while Dowie and Voliva remain the

city has no occasion for one, because the

Tabernacle is the biggest and most successful

home of vaudeville outside Chicago.

"Elijah," clad in the vestments which cost

\$500,000, and are not yet paid for, was once

more carried to the platform-pulpit. He gave

out the hymn, "Rejoice and be glad," but half

the congregation declined either to rise or

sing.

WHITE WITH WRATH.

Dowie promptly stopped the choir and,

white with wrath, yelled, "Guards, turn out

those rebellious followers of Satan." The

guards started on their mission, while hymns

and copies of the Word of God were thrown

in all directions.

Scores of people shouted, "You old robber,

pay your debts."

Gladstone Dowie was the most active man

in the whole community. He led the guards

against the Voliva forces, and personally

superintended the removal to hospital of ten

individuals with broken or bruised limbs.

The fight lasted ten minutes, but nobody

threw a missile at the Prophet. Dowie then

delivered a sermon, amidst constant inter-

jections.

A DISCONCERTING RETORT.

Asking in dramatic tones, Did anyone lack

a square meal when Elijah was rebuffed in

charge? "Not in Shiloh House," came the

disconcerting retort. Once only was he listen-

ed to silence.

"Elijah," with something of his old-time

shrewdness, thereupon asked the congregation

to sing the Doxology. It did, and quietly dis-

persed.

The wife of Mr. Cantel, the overseer of the

United Kingdom, died in childbirth last week

without calling in medical aid. "God will never

hear your prayers," cried Dowie, "if you deny

the heaven-sent prophet of the Most High."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DOCTOR.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER AND

REFUSED BAIL.

A significant sequel to the Christian Science

case—in which Dr. George Robert Adeock, of

Ebury st., Pimlico, had a verdict of man-

slaughter returned against him by the

coroner's jury who investigated the death of

Major John Nicholas Whyte—occurred when

Dr. Adeock was charged at Westminster

Police-court with feloniously causing the major's

death by wilful neglect between 26 Jan. and

29 April.

Detective-inspector Alfred Ward said he

arrested Dr. Adeock outside the coroner's

court after the inquest. He merely replied

"Very well" to the charge.

On being searched, the defendant was found

to have on him several small glass tubes con-

taining tablets of morphine sulphate and a

compound of strychnine. He also had one

empty tube and a hypodermic syringe. Defen-

dant explained he was taking them for

indigestion.

"I see they are marked 'poison'—I shall

keep them," replied the inspector.

Mr. Curtis Bennett, the magistrate, asked

what was known about defendant. The in-

spector replied that little was known, except

that he was a prominent man among the

Christian Scientists and a properly qualified

medical man of some standing.

Mr. Bennett: Before I grant bail I should like

to know a little more about these drugs.

Inspector Ward: The little tablets are strong

poisons. Four to six would kill anyone.

Mr. Bennett thereupon refused bail, and

remanded defendant till Saturday next, adding:

This is a case which will, no doubt, engage the

attention of the Public Prosecutor.

ARCHDEACON'S COMMENT.

Speaking on faith at a gathering in Woolwich

Town Hall the other day, Archdeacon Sinclair

said that people who believed in faith so im-

plicitly that they refused doctors and medicine

were reducing the matter to an absurdity.

The discoveries of our physicians and sur-

geons were equally the result of faith with the

prayer of the humblest Christian, and those

who despised them did not understand what

God meant by sending such means.

### Entertainment.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

### WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

### A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

A NEW Consignment of the following:—

ANCHOVY (Norwegian) in Kegs.

SALMON BELLIES " "

SALTED HERRINGS " "

" MACKARELS " "

GERMAN SAUSAGES in Tin (Assorted).

" " in Skins.

" ASPARAGUS.

" VEGETABLES (Assorted).

FRENCH FRUITS IN SYRUP (Assorted).

" STUFFED OLIVES.

" ANCHOVY IN OIL (Bouilliers).

ALSO

PASCAL'S ASSORTED SWEETS AND TOFFEEES.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1906. [61]

### Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"DELTA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their Goods

being landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godown at Kowloon where each

consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,

and delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &amp;c., ex S.S. Britannia.

From Italy.

From Australia.

From Fensal Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. &amp; P.

S. N. Co's Steamer.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 20th instant, at

4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignees

and the Company's representative at an ap-

pointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days

of the steamer's arrival here after which date

they cannot be recognised.







## TELEGRAMS.

[Reader's.]

## Austria-Hungary.

LONDON, 14th June.

Count Goluchowski, replying to attacks on the Triple Alliance, said that the alliance was only operative in the event of any ally being attacked on two sides. He denied that Austria contemplated a campaign of expansion in the Balkans.

## Parliament.

It is expected that the House of Commons will finish with the Education Bill by the 20th July, and rise on the 3rd August, and that the Autumn session will begin at the end of October.

## British Officers Attacked in Egypt.

Five British officers, pigeon shooting near Tantah, in Egypt, were surrounded by the villagers, deprived of their guns and beaten with bludgeons.

Captain Bull of the 6th Dragoon Guards has died of the wounds received, Captain Pine Coffin of the Mounted Infantry has a broken arm, and Lieut. Smithwick of the Dublin Fusiliers is badly hurt.

## Explosion on a Liner.

An explosion occurred on board the liner *Haverford* on a voyage from New York to Liverpool, by which 11 people were killed and 40 injured.

The explosion is attributed to the fumes from a consignment of naphtha.

The *Haverford* has arrived at Liverpool.

## Greece and Roumania.

The relations between Greece and Roumania have been finally broken off.

Russia protects the Greeks in Roumania.

## BREACH OF POSTAL REGULATIONS.

## DEFENDANT CONVICTED.

A Chinaman named Pun Yung, residing at No. 83, Hillier Street, was placed before Mr. Compston, at the Police Court to-day, in answer to two charges. It was alleged defendant was collecting and delivering mail matter in this Colony without the consent of the Postmaster-General, and also with infringing the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster-General by collecting and delivering mail matter in the Colony, without the same passing through the Post Office, on the 15th instant.

Mr. E. C. Lewis, of the General Post Office, prosecuted.

The defendant pleaded guilty to both charges.

Mr. Lewis said there are several licensed houses in the Colony who are permitted to collect and deliver mail matter. The defendant was not one of these. Twenty-one letters, all from Canton, were found on defendant when arrested.

Mr. Lewis suggested that defendant be fined \$50 on each charge.

His Worship contended that both charges practically amounted to one, only they were differently worded. The defendant would pay a fine of \$25, or six weeks' hard labour.

## THE JAPANESE NAVY.

## TREMENDOUS TOTAL OF TONNAGE.

## POPULARITY OF THE SERVICE.

In reference to the strength of the Japanese Navy, vernacular contemporaries observe that the Russian ships raised in the harbour of Port Arthur by the Japanese authorities are the four battleships *Rurik*, *Peresvet*, *Pobeda*, and *Pollava*, the armoured cruiser *Hayan*, the cruiser *Pallada*, two gunboats, a destroyer, and seven other steamers, the warships representing an aggregate tonnage of 64,669. The Japanese Navy lost in the war two battleships, the *Hatsuse* and *Yushima*; four cruisers, the *Takasago*, *Yoshino*, *Suyari*, and *Atsuta*; four gunboats, the *Itetsu*, *Atago*, *Oshima*, and *Kaimon*; and the destroyers *Akatsuki* and *Hayate*, representing a total tonnage of 46,049. In addition to the warships raised in Port Arthur, two battleships, the *Orel* and *Nicolai*; two armoured coast defence ships, the *Semarin* and *Admiral Apraxine*; and the destroyer *Vieduy* were captured in the battle of the Japan Sea, while the cruiser *Varyag* was raised at Chemulpo and the destroyer *Reishimaru* was captured at Chefoo. The Japanese Navy has gained an aggregate of about 57,000 tons. When the two battleships *Katori* and *Kajima*, built in England, the two battleships *Aki* and *Satsuma*, now in the course of construction in Japan, the four armoured cruisers *Tsukuba*, *Hama*, *Kurama* and *Ibuki*; the three dispatch-boats *Mogami*, *Toni* and *Yodo*, now being built; the *Shiratsuyu*, *Yugure*, *Wakaba* just built; the twenty-one other destroyers, included in the Estimates; and the *Mikazuki* and eight other destroyers to be launched before the end of this month, are added, the total tonnage of the Japanese Navy (at the end of this year) will be over 500,000 tons, exclusive of the *Mikasa*, sunk at Suway.

The battleship *Tango* (late *Pollava*) which is under repair, was built in 1893, and is now getting old. Various defects have been observed in her hull, and she can no longer be used on active service with the main force. The cruiser *Soya* (late *Varyag*) was built at Philadelphia, only seven years ago; her damages are heavy, but upon the completion of repairs, she will be a powerful and fast cruiser. It is necessary, say the vernacular journals, for the Japanese Navy to build 20,000 tons of new ships annually to maintain the present force of the fleet.

The naval service is increasing in popularity in Japan. Last year 200 boys were admitted into the Imperial Naval College at Etchima, while 2,500 candidates applied for admission. This year 180 boys were admitted, and for these vacancies 3,000 candidates presented themselves. Mr. Oyama Takashi, son of Marshal Marquis Oyama, and Mr. Yamamoto Kiyoshi, son of Admiral Baron Yamamoto, ex-Minister for the Navy, are at present among the students in the college.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## HONGKONG GARDENS.

## REPORT FOR 1905.

From the interesting report of Mr. S. T. Dunn, superintendent, Botanical and Afforestation Department, we make the following extracts:—

## BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The year was, comparatively speaking, free from serious damage done by typhoons. In August a few trees were blown down and a number of rose bushes destroyed, which have now been replaced. During the typhoon season much time was taken up by the staff in making preparations to minimise damage as much as possible. Often the work, such as the moving of pot plants into sheltered positions, proved unnecessary, but it is more economical to move them ten times than to leave them once and have them blown to pieces. It is hoped, however, that when the office is connected with the telephone system a lot of this work will be unnecessary.

Minor repairs have been done to both sand and concrete walks. Many of the bamboos forming the roofs of the plant-houses had to be renewed. These were originally fixed from six to eight years ago. The plant-houses in the pot nursery underwent considerable repairs, the woodwork in many places having become rotten.

A great feature at the fountain last summer was the splendid show of *Eichhornia speciosa* when in flower. This plant was only introduced 3 years ago by Lady Blake but it is now to be found in gardens all over the Colony. An interesting conifer in the New Garden has recently flowered for the first time. This is *Podocarpus neriifolia*, the seed of which was sown December, 1900, having been presented to the gardens by Messrs. J. Veitch & Sons' collector, who found it in Yunnan. The tree is now about 8 feet high. Other young trees raised from the same seed and planted in Mountain Lodge grounds have long since been blown to pieces. One of the most interesting flowering trees in the gardens is an unnamed *Bauhinia* growing near the deer pen in the New Garden. The original tree from which it sprang is still growing on the hillside at Pokfulam close to the remains of an old house, by the tenants of which it was presumably first introduced from abroad. So far as we have been able to ascertain it is unmatched in the New Herbarium. It comes into flower in September and remains in good condition for nearly five months.

In September bulbs of *Allium neapolitanum* were received from Mr. W. H. Wallace, Amy, some of which were planted in pots in the gardens and the remainder in the rocky at Mountain Lodge. A few of those at the Peak flowered splendidly, but those down below absolutely refused to grow. At Amy these and many other bulbs do remarkably well, but from some cause or other which is difficult to fathom, it is impossible to grow them in Hongkong.

## GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS.

The grounds, including the walks, have been kept up to their usual condition. Towards the end of the year the tennis lawn was attacked by caterpillars which were kept in check by an application of Jeyes' Fluid and water in the proportion of one of the former to ninety of the latter. In the small compound behind the stables, which was formerly used for growing decorative plants, new cooler quarters have been erected, thus necessitating the removal of the plants elsewhere.

## MOUNTAIN LODGE GROUNDS.

The shrubberies were overhauled and planted up as required. These always want a lot of attention in the spring of the year owing to the great damage done by wind and in the most favourable summers. In the August typhoon the creeper covering the large retaining wall was completely blown down, thus exposing the whole of the unsightly masonry. Wires fixed to iron stays have been put up so that it is hoped that when the *Ficus* has grown in two or three years, the wind will not be able to do so much damage in this direction. The steepest parts of the walk round the hill on the south side of the grounds were concreted, and cement channels made to carry off their rainfall.

## PROTESTANT CEMETERY.

The usual routine work was maintained throughout the year. During the winter months, at the beginning and end of the year, a great deal of damage was done to annuals by deer. The herbage obtainable on the hillside at this season is less succulent than at other times, and it is on this account that these animals come into the cemetery to feed on the tender plants growing there. The roofs and stages of the plant-houses, which had become decayed, have been renewed by the Public Works Department. The paths, which are used for storing soil and for raising plants from seed, have been re-built.

## BLAKE GARDEN.

A few more trees, shrubs and creepers were planted in the spring. Most of the plants and trees put in 1904 have grown well. A summer-house, subscribed for by a few of the Chinese residents in the neighbourhood, has been erected on the mound at the north-west corner of the garden. The garden appears to be more and more appreciated by the Chinese.

## PEAK GARDEN.

The vote of \$700 allowed for the formation of this small garden was expended during the year but the ground has not been fully yet, as the work was not sufficiently advanced at the end of the rainy season to permit of this being done. A pump has been fixed to the well in the garden by the Public Works Department. This will permit of the well being covered over so that there will be no danger of children falling in, and at the same time the water will be available for the garden.

## SOKUNTO NURSERY.

As the Nursery is unfenced, wild deer, as in the Protestant Cemetery, did a lot of damage to the seedlings; pigs were also a source of trouble. A portion was enclosed with a wire-netting fence, 3 feet high, but this was only partially effective in keeping the deer out as they occasionally jumped over it. Small lamps, however, fixed so that they would vary satisfactory results.

## ALHANY NURSERY.

The whole of the Alhany Nursery is gradually being brought into use as funds permit. A part of it is occupied by decorative plants, the stock of which has had to be largely increased owing to the frequency with which they are now required for various decorative purposes. Carrying the plants to and from the places where they are being used, insufficient water whilst they are in the rooms and the frequent breakage of pots causing damage to the roots and necessitating re-potting, render it necessary to keep many more plants than are actually required at any one time. A number of trees and economic plants have been put in another part of this nursery.

## WEST END PARK.

A number of men have been employed at various times throughout the year in cutting grass, pulling up weeds and keeping the place generally in a fair condition.

## GOVERNMENT OFFICES GROUNDS.

These have been kept in good order throughout the year. In continuation of the previous year's work the patches under trees have been covered with "blue grass".

## ROADSIDE ROCKERIES.

The numerous rockeries in various parts of the town have received attention from time to time. In the Glenely rockeries a lot of replanting was done in the spring.

## THE BOTANY OF FOKIEN.

## EXPEDITION TO THE PROVINCE.

From the report on the Botanical and Afforestation Department for last year, we learn that at the end of April a well-equipped expedition was sent by the Government in charge of the superintendent to investigate the botanical resources of the Province of Fokien. Four trained Chinese collectors were taken. Fouchow was reached on the 25th of April and a houseboat taken at once for the exploration of the more easily navigable parts of the Yen Fu and Min Rivers. As the Hongkong Herbarium was almost devoid of specimens from Fokien and as our knowledge of the flora of that province is very meagre, it was necessary to collect specimens of every species even down to the weeds of the cultivated fields. This collecting was at once begun on the plains and foothills of the ranges surrounding Fouchow, and in 3 days about 300 species were collected. The houseboat formed a convenient base for drying and sorting the specimens. On the 29th of April the first rapids were reached, about 35 miles up the Yen Fu. There is a good deal of virgin forest above 700 feet on the mountains which at this point begin to close in on the river. The forest trees that were seen were the surrounding the Monastery of Fong Kong Tsai. The enormous trees of Liquidambar, Maple, Oak and Pine which grew there sheltered a rich flora, and number of additional species were collected on the damp rocks and along the mossy rivulets. On the 30th a return was commenced downstream and Fouchow was reached again on May 2nd. The chief collections on the banks of the Yen Fu are lichee, water plum (*Myrica rubra*), opium, wheat, oats, paddy and rape. In the steep gorge bamboo is extensively grown. Fuel-woods were made on the cultivation and manipulation of these crops, especially on the extraordinary ingenious methods of transporting the bamboos from the mountains.

A start was made on May 2nd up the Min River, and by the 7th Shui Kan, the highest point navigable for houseboats, was reached. The flora of the banks and neighbouring hills though very beautiful presented little that was new. Tea-cultivation was seen for the first time covering the dry hills at Shui Kan. As an experiment is being made with a view to introducing the industry into the New Territory, the conditions were carefully noted.

A transfer had now to be made to a rapid and interesting though slow progress was made up the almost continuous series of rapids to Yenching. About 200 species from the banks of the Min were added to the 500 collected on the Yen Fu, and the opportunity was taken of sorting and writing a key to the species as a guide to further collecting.

Yenching lies at the junction of the Kienning River with the Min nearly in the centre of the Province and is cut off from the north by a high range of mountains. These mountains are intersected by numerous forest-clad valleys, and it was determined to make a thorough exploration of one of these and of the summits with one collector, sending two further up the Min and leaving one at Yenching to dry the collections. The important work of drying the plants already collected and of those now constantly sent down from the mountains was greatly facilitated by the kindness of some Missionaries in Yenching who lent a room for the purpose. The superintendent with one collector stayed at the small Chinese village of Huong Kang, about 12 miles from the town, and made an extensive collection of the flora of the romantic gorge in which was situated, as well as of the grassy downs at the summit, with wood-oil and paper are made at this village and the excellent opportunity of obtaining full details of their manufacture was not neglected. Several points which had been obscure or misunderstood in these industries were fortunately able to be cleared up. A full description of these and other interesting results of the expedition are given below.

Buong Kang was left and a return made to Yenching after a stay of three weeks. The number of additional species collected there was about 600.

## WOOD-OIL.

Wood-oil is abundantly produced in the Province of Fokien and is one of the chief products brought down the Min from the western part of the Province. At Buong Kang, near Yenching, there is a large plantation of wood-oil trees, and as three weeks were spent there during the recent investigation of the flora of Fokien, the opportunity was taken to ascertain as much as possible as to the industry. The trees were of two kinds locally known as Hua Tung (花桐) and Guong Tung (光桐). The names refer to the distinguishing character of the fruit which is sculptured in the first, smooth in the second. The trees were in flower and were easily recognised as *Alseodaphne cordata* and another species of the same genus which has been in cultivation in the Hongkong Botanic Gardens for many years but has not yet received a name. I understand from Mr. Hemley, Keeper of the Kew Herbarium, that it is undescribed and that he has it in hand at Kew. The Hua Tung (*Alseodaphne cordata*) is the most valued because all the flowers of the majority of trees produce fruits, from which the oil is made, while in the second kind a few flowers only in which cluster are perfect, quite 80 per cent. being male flowers. Why this kind is planted at all I was unable to discover. The trees are raised from seed and planted out when about three years old. They arrive at bearing in 5 or 6 years. The nuts are gathered when ripe, pounded up and placed in the usual Chinese oil presses. The pressure is applied by wedges, and the oil is collected and taken to market in a crude state.

It does not appear to have been suspected before that wood-oil was a mixture of the products of two species. A sample of seeds of the new Guong Tung have been secured for trial at the Imperial Institute, and it they yield oil superior in quality to the wood-oil of commerce the tree will be tried in the New Territory.

## BAMBOO PAPER.

This is the usual paper used by the Chinese for wrapping up parcels and is produced and sold in very large quantities in many parts of Southern China. The manufacture was investigated at Huong Kang where a flourishing paper mill exists. The bamboo called Ma Deuk (*Phyllostachys*) is the variety used. This is a bamboo (*Phyllostachys*, sp.) 20-50 ft. high, having a downy stem when young. It is cut into convenient lengths and laid in concrete tanks of water for about 4 months. After that period the material is carefully removed by hand as it becomes ready, and is pulped in a water mill. These mills, which are used for all kinds of pounding, consist of an overhead wheel about 10 feet in diameter. The axle carries a wooden cam which alternately raises and releases the pounder. The pulp is subsequently taken into the factory as a fibrous mass, the fragments being about 1 inch long. They are there mixed with water, forming a thin muddy

liquid. The water contains a binding ingredient or size made from the leaves of various plants, among which were an *Aspidella*, a Holly, a species of *Lauraceae*, and a *Schizandra*. From this liquid the fibre is removed in thin films on a delicate tray of bamboo threads supported on a bamboo frame. Each film is a sheet of paper and only needs to be dried, first on a hot surface, and then in a strong lever press to be ready for market.

## CHINA FIR.

The China Fir (*Cunninghamia sinensis*) may be called *par excellence* the timber tree of China, for in a great part of the Empire boats, houses, furniture and agricultural machines are made of it. The large quantities grown in Fokien in former times have doubtless contributed to the prosperity of Fouchow. The conditions of cultivation were investigated at Huong Kang near Yenching in that Province. It is called locally Sau Tsoi (杉材). Trees are grown from cuttings taken from branches of 2 years or less. These are planted in rows, 12 feet apart, from the beginning of February to the equinox. The plantations are cleaned two or three times a year while the trees are young and are protected by fire barriers. The felled timber is extracted down made ways to the foot of the mountains and then carried to the river and made into large rafts. The timber is in demand for construction even in Hongkong although we are plentifully supplied with *Pinus massoniana*, because it is not subject to the attacks of white ants as is the latter species.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 15th inst. that business has been fairly good during the past week and our market has shown more signs of activity than for some time past.

Banks.—Transactions have taken place in Hongkong & Shanghai Banks at \$810 closing steady with further inquiries at \$815. Nationals are wanted at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are on offer at \$355 without finding buyers; while sales are reported of North China at \$15.85 and Yangtzes at \$175. Unions have improved and are in demand at \$810.

Fire Insurances.—China Firms continue quiet at \$810. Hongkong Firms firm with buyers at \$815 and can probably be placed at \$810.

Shipping.—China and Manilla are quoted at \$200 and Douglases at \$40. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have changed hands at \$25, and there are now further buyers for shares at \$150. Sales have been effected of Indo-China at rising rates from \$75 closing fairly steady at \$78. A few Shanghai Tugs were sold at \$15.63, the Preference shares being demanded at \$15.51, while Taku Tugs have advanced to \$15.25, at which rate business has been done. Star Ferries are unchanged.

Refineries.—China Sugars have declined to \$160, but there are buyers at this rate. Lurons have depreciated to \$10 without sales. A fair business is reported in Penang Sugars at various rates up to \$15.107, cash and equivalent rates forward.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have hardened and shares are in request at \$15.90. Orientals are nominally quoted at Gold \$14. Raubs can be negotiated at \$3.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are easier and are probable at \$157.50. Kwai Tung Wharves have been booked at \$107 closing week at \$107.50. Shanghai Ha Docks have been dealt in to some extent at \$11.14, and Hongkong Wharves have been disposed of at \$15.25.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Shires are offering of Hongkong Lands at \$110 without receiving attention. Shanghai Lands have been placed at \$115. There are sellers of Hongkong Hotels at \$130. Humphreys Estates are to be had at \$114. There is no business to report in other stocks under this heading.

Cotton Mills.—Only a small business has been put through. Ewos have weakened after sales at \$15.70 and are now offering at this rate. Suez Cleers are stronger and are inquired for \$13.310. There are sellers for other stocks under this heading as follows:—Hongkong Cottons \$14, Internationals \$15.63, and Lau Kung Mows \$15.74.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have receded to \$28 and can be had at this rate. China Providents remain quoted at \$9, and Dairy Farms at \$16. Hongkong Electricities fetched \$158, at the early part of the week, but are now quiet at \$15. Langkats have remained very steady and sales have taken place at \$15.25, and are now quoted at \$1527, ex the dividend of 1s. 7d. paid to date. Watsons have sellers at \$134 and probable buyers at \$13.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 15th instant, Messrs. Phiroza B. Petit and Co. write:—Beginning with the same doleful tone, the allotted span bids fair to present a cheerful closing scene, a lifeless beginning and a reviving end. As we go to press, our market for yarn is somewhat cheering up, prices have advanced by about a dollar, and booking is observed to be pretty brisk. How far this is going to be maintained, if not furthered, would be a question difficult to answer off hand, so we bid and go on as usual, but we are just now moving in times which admit of all sorts of prognostications.

As it is not sufficient, a sister trade of the Indian yarn business is seriously threatened, threatened with extinction. If commerce was ever susceptible to the influences of political and pseudo-political vortexes in one country more than another, it was in China. Missionaries and political philanthropists (though there may be a number that might almost be called misanthropes) have been persistently dining into the ears of the British Government of England and India that by the opinion "traffic" they were poisoning China and taking away her gold. For these years past these agitators (well meaning to be sure) were found to be crying in the wilderness, and after all they have succeeded, they have captured the British House of Commons and have made a convert of it and a resolution, in all the solemnity of the Commons, has just been passed

"restricting" the Indian opium trade in China, and Mr. Montey is prepared to go all the length of doing it "at any sacrifice to England or India." Opium Merchants are heard to exclaim: "We hear the death-knell tolled."

Reports from Shanghai, and the Northern Markets show little or no improvement. Prices there ruled steady and a moderate business transpired.

The Market closes steadily at quotations.

No. 20.—At the beginning sales were effected at a decline of \$1, but latterly prices again revived.

No. 16.—A moderate business transpired in selected threads at a decline of one dollar on last month's prices.

No. 12.—Selected threads found buyers at very low rates.

No. 10.—Cheap prices induced a good business, and importers freely met dealers at prices asked by them.

No. 8.—One thread was sold at last prices.

No. 6.—Only one thread fetched last rates. Sales during the past fortnight—25 bales of No. 61; 25 bales of No. 81; 2,375 bales of No. 101; 125 bales of No. 121; 300 bales of No. 161; and 1,575 bales of No. 201; in all about 4,775 bales.

Arrivals.—Per Steamers *Kutsum* and *Lightning* (from Calcutta), and *Capri*, *Tosa Maru*, *Bombay Maru* and *Delta* (from Bombay) about 12,000 bales for this port and about 14,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments.—To Shanghai and the Northern Ports about 4,500 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—Estimated at about 88,000 bales.

Cotton.—Sales of about 85 packages at \$23 per picul.

Local Yarn.—Sales of about 299 bales of No. 101 at \$90.

Japanese Yarn.—Nothing doing.

Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 1561 per cent.

Demand " " 1561

London T. T. " Sh. 21 1/16d.—\$

Demand " " 21 1/16d.—\$

Shanghai " " Tls. 72.—\$100.

Silver " " 29 11/16d. per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2/1 1/16

Do. demand 2/1 1/16

Do. 4 months' sight 2/1 1/16

France—Bank T.T. 2/3

America—Bank T.T. 2/3

India—Bank T.T. 2/3

Do. demand 2/3

Do. 4 months' sight 2/3

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 2/3

Japan—Bank T.T. 2/3

Yarn—Bank T.T. 2/3

4 months' sight L/C. 2/3

6 months' sight L/C. 2/3

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 51 1/2

1 months' sight do. 52

30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/12

4 months' sight France 2/6 1/2

6 months' sight " 2/6 1/2

4 months' sight Germany 2/10 1/2

Bar Silver 29 9/16

Bank of England rate 4 1/4

Sovereign 95 1/4

OPUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Malwa New 900/920

" Old 940/1,000

" Oldest 940/1,000

Patna New 865

" Old 840

Benares New 802 1/2

" Old 800

Persian (Paper) 800

## Intimations.

## A SMALL SELECTION

## FROM THE

## ROBINSON PIANO Co's

## STOCK OF

## GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.



Shipping-Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PING SUEY"	21st June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	5th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTANAX"	12th "

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	19th June.
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"HYSON"	26th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"AJAX"	3rd July.
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PROMETHEUS"	10th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	17th "
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PING SUEY"	24th "

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.  
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	"OANFA"	7th July.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TEUCER"	13th July.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

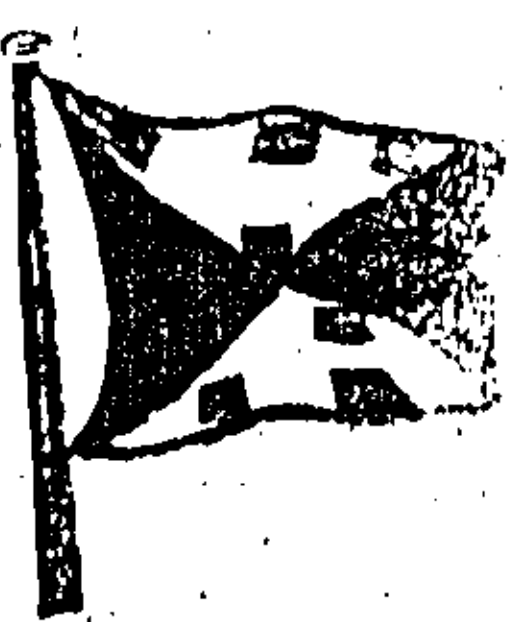
FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI and VLADIVOSTOK	"KWILIN"	18th June.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	18th "
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	19th "
MANILA	"TEAN"	19th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	21st "
WEL-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.	"KWEIHOW"	22nd "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	27th "

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
\* Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these  
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued table. A duly  
qualified Surgeon is carried.  
† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian  
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1906.



HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardesses carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of  
Passengers.

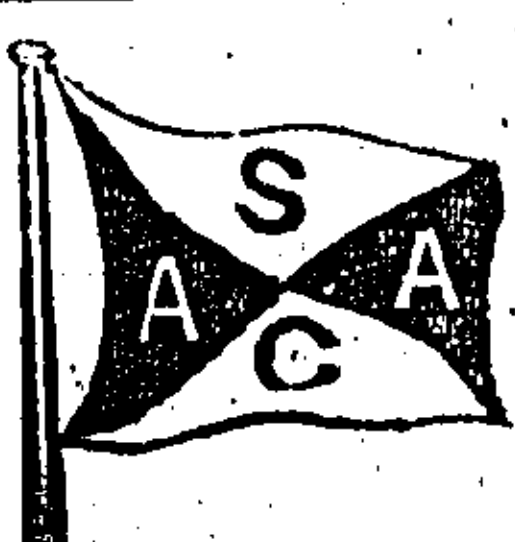
CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ROBI	2540	R. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 23rd June, at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 30th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1906.



HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
"ANGLO SAXON"	20th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN,  
THE LATEST METHOD  
of the  
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,  
37, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1906.

TSIN TING.  
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.  
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
REASONABLE FEES.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1906.

Shipping-Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,  
(Calling at Manila, Port Darwin and  
Queenstand Ports, and taking through Cargo to  
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"  
Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant,  
at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
This Steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.  
N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of  
passengers the Steamer of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1906.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

This Steamer departs from Hongkong on  
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays  
at 8 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week  
Days at 5.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,  
if tide permits.

FARES.—(Week Days, 1st Class, including  
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,  
\$5; 2nd Class, \$2; 3rd Class, 50 cents.

On and after Sunday, 29th inst., inclu-  
sive, every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the  
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single, \$2;  
Return, \$3; 1st Class, Single with Cabin, \$3;  
Return, \$5; 3rd Class, Single, 50 cents; Re-  
turn, 80 cents.

All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1  
each Meal.

First Class Passengers, who do not care to  
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed  
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-  
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should  
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to  
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given  
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be  
available for the following day.

The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.  
The Steamer wharf at Hongkong is at the  
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

SAM WANG Co.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND,"  
Captain Henderson, will be despatched as  
above, on or about 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1906.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRASAMHA,"  
Captain Wilkes, will be despatched as above, on  
or about the 30th June next.

If sufficient inducement is offered.  
For Freight, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain  
"KWONG CHOW" 1,300 T.R. MEAD.  
"KWONG TUNG" 1,238 R. RAMSEY.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every  
evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30  
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and  
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans  
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$2

Meals \$1 each.

Also

Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY,  
at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 8.30 A.M.,  
returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30  
P.M.

FARES:—1st Class single \$2 with cabin \$3.00.  
2nd Class single \$1, return \$1.50.

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.  
The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front  
of the new Western Market, opposite the old  
Harbour Office.

SHU ON S.S. CO., LD., and  
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	THURSDAY, 21st June, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 22nd June, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	SATURDAY, 23rd June, 4 P.M.

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and are fitted  
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA,

FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	July 14th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Mettenstein	"
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	"
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	G. Meisner	"

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1906.

Intimation.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors  
give many names, but which few of them really  
understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down  
and is the result of the forces that sustain the system.  
No matter what may be the cause (they are all  
more or less the same) the symptoms are much the same:  
the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of  
prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and  
want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life.  
Now, what is absolutely essential in all such  
cases is *increased vitality*—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

To throw off these morbid feelings, and experience  
proof that as night succeeds the day this may be  
more easily secured by a course of the cele-  
brated life-restoring tonic.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH,  
and a new existence imparted in place of what  
has been a lifeless, weary, worn-out, and  
suffering.

This wonderful restorative is purely  
vegetable and innocuous, it agrees with the  
system for all constitutions and conditions, in  
which it is difficult to imagine a case of  
weakness or depression, and it is a life-giving  
tonic of health, that will not be speedily and  
permanently benefited by this restorative re-  
newal, which is destined to be in into  
nothing everything that has preceded it for this  
wide-spread and numerous class of ailments.

THE THERAPION

is sold by the principal  
Chemists throughout the world. Price in England,  
10/- and 4/-; in America, 10/- and 4/-; in India,  
10/- and 4/-; in Japan, 10/- and 4/-; in China,  
10/- and 4/-; in Australia, 10/- and 4/-; in  
South Africa, 10/- and 4/-; in New Zealand, 10/-  
and 4/-; in the West Indies, 10/- and 4/-; in  
the South Seas, 10/- and 4/-; in the Pacific  
Islands, 10/- and 4/-; in the Indian Archipelago,  
10/- and 4/-; in the Malay Peninsula, 10/- and  
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Moluccas, 10/- and



## Intimations.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

## JUST UNPACKED.

A CONSIGNMENT OF THE WELL-KNOWN PLASMON BISCUITS.

THEY contain 20% of Plasmone and are more easily digested and afford greater nourishment and sustenance than any other. Plasmone raises the actual flesh forming value of food to a high and trustworthy degree. An essential food for those who abstain from meat. They are made in three varieties:—

Sweet, Plain, (Unsweetened) Wholemeal.

H. RUTTONJEE,  
Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1906.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAUPE'S GENUINE  
COMPOSITION RED HAND  
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,  
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR  
LAUNCHES.

&c. &c. &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM  
and  
P. & O. SPECIAL LIGHTER SCOTCH  
WHISKY &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1906.

THE HONGKONG  
STUDIO.

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,  
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS AND ENLARGING  
AND COPYING in all sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS  
ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,  
司公隆廣牛

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
FURNITURE STORE

at  
No. 35, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE  
of every description can be made to  
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club,  
Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., and other leading  
Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference may be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Ample to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1906.

## For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag ex Factory.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

## FOR SALE.

WELSBACH'S IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS.

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

Do. MANTLES, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., &c.

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,  
109, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1906.

## THE CARNEGIE KISS.

"The Carnegie kiss leaves nothing to be desired," is the verdict of Mrs. J. H. Eichberg of Atlanta, whose lips were glued to the lips of the canny Scotchman for a brief interval at the reception given to the ironmaster when he was in Atlanta.

"Mr. Carnegie as a kisser is unexcelled," she said. "The pressure of his lips is satisfying in every respect. His kiss thrills and at the same time soothes. He is not hasty in kissing which accords with the pressure of his lips."

"His lack of haste in removing his lips enables the recipient of his kiss to extract all that is possible from occlusion. To my dying day I shall never forget the joyful sensation I experienced while Mr. Carnegie's lips were on mine. Mr. Carnegie may be old in years, but he is the still young man in his ability to kiss."

"How does the Carnegie kiss compare with Hobson's article?" asked the reporter.

"The Carnegie kiss is superior to the Hobson in every way," said Mrs. Eichberg. "I was kissed by Capt. Hobson when he was in Atlanta some years ago, but I got no special pleasure from it. Of course, there's some pleasure for a woman in every kiss, but the Hobson kiss, lacks the satisfying qualities of the Carnegie kiss."

"Capt. Hobson just pecks at your lips, and leaves one wondering why he didn't make a good job of it. Mr. Carnegie does make a good job of it. The Hobson kiss is immature; the Carnegie kiss is mature, and I shall never forget the delights of the Carnegie kiss."

## WOOL FOR THE EAST.

"Since I arrived in the East," writes Mr. Suttor, the New South Wales Commercial Agent, "I have done my utmost to bring our wool prominently before all interested people. I have induced leading people to visit Sydney, and feel that good results will follow. Only last week I received a request from a large wool buyer who has hitherto not been on the Australian market, to place him in touch with a reliable wool broker in Sydney. I have done so, and have reason to believe that orders have been sent to Sydney, the request being for crossbred, medium crossbred, and fine merino wools. I am very hopeful that satisfactory results will ensue, and be the means of permanently diverting the attention of a large wool-buyer to Australia. During the last winter it has been a frequent occurrence to see native children, and adults, dressed in European clothing principally woolen goods, which is strong evidence of a change in ideas, and appreciation of woolen garments. The same is also observable in many of the shops, where woolen garments are becoming conspicuous for sale."

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

Borussia, Ger. s.s., 6993, Ph. Hahn, 15th June.—Hamburg 10th May, Gen.—H. A.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 985, H. Schlinker, 15th June.—Haiphong and Hoihow 14th June, Gen.—J. & Co.

Jura, Br. s.s., 2397, R. Parker, 15th June.—Cardiff 18th April, Fuel and Coal.—Admiralty.

Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3142, K. Kori, 15th June.—Kobe via Shanghai 12th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kaifong, Br. s.s., 982, Finlayson, 15th June.—Hoihow 12th June, Sugar.—B. & S.

Wingsang, Br. s.s., 1245, G. H. Walker, 16th June.—Chinkiang 12th June, Gen.—J. & Co.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1825, H. Madsen, 16th June.—Mojito 10th June, Coal.—S. W. & Co.

Doric, Br. s.s., 4975, H. Smith, R.N.R., 16th June.—San Francisco and Manila 14th June, Mails and Gen.—O. S. S. Co.

Signal, Ger. s.s., 900, G. Schlinker, 16th June.—Haiphong 13th June, Gen.—Order.

Shinano Maru, Jap. s.s., 2951, U. Ohno, 15th June.—Shanghai 13th June, Fuel, Opium Gen.—N. Y. K.

Palembang, Ind. s.s., 2103, Delmeyer, 16th June.—Fochow 13th June, Oil.—Meyer & Co.

## Departures.

June 16.

Dongola, for Europe.

Nicomedia, for Portland, Or.

Zafiro, for Manila.

Cambodia, for Saigon.

Puerto Rico, for Nagasaki.

Amiral Exelmayer, for Saigon.

Duff, for Kobe.

Amica, for Canton.

Lightning, for Calcutta.

Kwangtung, for Shanghai.

Satine Rickmers, for Newchwang.

Wingsang, for Canton.

## Passengers arrived.

Per Kaifong, from Hoihow—Misses Sutherland and Grandon.

Per Shinano Maru, from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Burnum, and child, Miss F. M. Burnum, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Newgard, Masters Paul Newgard, George Newgard, Mrs. A. S. Read, Mr. A. B. Marshall, Mrs. Burnum's nurse, Messrs. Cheung Fok Lein, Tau Shu Hen, Cheung Shu Ka, N. Naoi and C. S. Friedman.

Per Doric, from San Francisco, &c.—Miss Eva Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Armitage, Mrs. A. W. Cornwall, Mrs. Guy Slaughter, Mrs. W. E. Ritter, Mrs. A. W. Stenford, Mr. and Mrs. Buckner Speed and child, Capt. Fred Koford, Miss Ada Dorr, Messrs. John R. Edgar, B. Thomas, A. Cornwall, Miss A. Chapman, and Mrs. F. S. Maloney.

## Passengers departed.

Per Nikko Maru, for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Painter and child, Messrs. F. T. Foxwell, J. E. McDonald, E. H. Van Patten and E. D. Stanley, Dr. K. Ohno, Hon. J. Sternberg, Miss A. Sternberg, Mrs. F. Bacon, Mrs. C. Pery, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Baird, Mrs. H. F. Elwyn, Messrs. D. P. Turner, H. G. C. Mills, and Ernest Whitby, Mrs. J. Sternberg, Lieut. A. Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. R. Singleton, Master F. Singleton, Miss E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hayashi, Messrs. M. E. F. Airey, U. Cuyugan, R. G. Sympson and J. Chudian, Mrs. Chudian, Miss Chudian, Chudian, B. Chudian, S. Chudian and Acosta, Mrs. A. Adams, Miss Leland, Messrs. S. Salek and Wm. Salek, Mrs. J. G. Bough, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brush, Mrs. J. D. Terrell, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. T. Haraguchi, Messrs. Manza Ohtsu and C. H. Christie.

Per Dongola, from Yokohama for London—Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pettican, Mr. B. Runge, and Mrs. Moss. For Bombay—Capt. G. F. Bayley. From Kobe for London—Capt. James. For Colombo—Mr. G. and Lady R. Greenwood. From Shanghai for London—Mr. and Mrs. Adam and child, Miss R. Hayton, Messrs. J. A. Pich, Yoo Sen, Poo, Rev. and Mrs. Thos. Biggin, Messrs. T. R. Ralton, C. Saunders and A. Moss. For Singapore—Messrs. Tai Chang Yuen, Bandmann and party. For Bombay—Capt. C. Hutchinson. For Sydney—Mr. A. Cumine. From Hongkong for London—Messrs. J. M. Piper, J. L. Hughes, and Mrs. Reynolds. For Marseilles

—Mr. George Saul, Mrs. M. C. Brooks, and J. A. Walker. For Bombay—Mr. A. Moir. For Colombo—Capt. F. J. Bennett. Major L. C. Calkins, for Singapore—Messrs. Ip Sui Chee, W. Moens, Lieut. Yates, R. E. Messrs. H. L. Tann, Justice Berrington, Mrs. Bagbridge and infant, Messrs. H. L. Fletcher, J. Holloway, A. J. Hughes, S. J. Sang, and Gaston Menasche.

## Shipping Reports.

Str. Wingsang from Chinkiang—Fine weather and light variable winds throughout.

## Vessels in Port.

STRENGTHENERS.

Aldershot, Br. s.s., 1354, W. W. Adam, 6th June.—Saigon 1st June, Rice.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Athenian, Br. s.s., 3883, A. O. Cooper, 13th June.—Vancouver, B.C., 14th May, and Shanghai 9th June, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Atlantis, Am. s.s., 960, J. I. Acgo, 7th June.—Saigon 2nd June, Rice.—Oreer.

Boucon, Fr. s.s., 991, Le Bail, 12th June.—Saigon 9th June, Gen.—Man Fat.

Cairo, Nor. s.s., 1381, J. Larsen, 14th June.—Saigon 10th June, Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 12th June.—Vancouver, (B.C.) 21st May, and Shanghai 9th June, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fiume, Ger. s.s., 838, R. Wegner, 10th June.—Hon Kobe Bay, 6th June, Salt.—S. W. & Co.

Haiman, Br. s.s., 936, A. J. Robson, 14th June.—Aldershot, 12th June, and Swallow 13th June.—D. & Co.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 739, P. Merles, 15th June.—Haiphong and Hoihow 14th June, Gen.—A. R. M.

Holstein, Ger. s.s., 985, A. Niejahr, 13th June.—Haiphong 9th June, and Hoihow 12th June, Sugar and Gen.—J. & Co.

Ilford, Br. s.s., 2789, J. G. McKechnie, 16th May.—Mojito 15th May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 1244, K. Okura, 12th June.—Nagasaki 8th June, Gen.—O. S. K. Joti, Ger. s.s., 2575, W. Ziegenmeyer, 7th June.—Swed 2nd June, Coal.—J. & Co.

Karin, Swed. s.s., 698, G. Peterson, 8th June.—Canton 7th June, Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Keemun, Br. s.s., 5727, R. Conradi, 10th June.—Tacoma via Japan 16th May, Flour, Salmon and Lumber.—B. & S.

Kiang Ping, Ch. s.s., 1222, J. Barnebo, 15th June.—Canton 14th June, Gen.—Kung Man Woo.

Loosoh, Ger. s.s., 1020, G. Schulz, 13th June.—Bangkok 3rd June, Rice.—B. & S.

Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1237, F. Natrix, 14th June.—Bangkok 6th June, Rice and Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Madeline Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1020, S. Simonsen, 8th June.—Bangkok 27th May, Rice.—B. & S.

Manila, Ger. s.s., 1108, J. Minssen, 11th June.—Bangkok 5th June, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

Mercedes, Br. s.s., 3500, J. S. McGregor, 11th June.—Tinghai (Chusan) 8th June, Naval Stores.—Admiralty.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3072, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 10th June.—San Francisco 10th May, and Shanghai 7th June, Mails and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Onsang, Br. s.s., 1287, D. Christie, 12th June.—Calcutta 27th May, Coal.—J. & Co.

Peik, Nor. s.s., 745, J. Lorenzen, 7th June.—Hoihow 2nd June, Sugar.—Chinese.

Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1252, R. Hatje, 12th June.—Saigon 7th June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Quinta, Br. s.s., 987, F. Frahm, 15th June.—Swatow 31st May, Ballast.—S. & Co.

Shahjahan, Br. s.s., 1296, J. R. Scott, 8th June.—Saigon 4th June, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Sparach, Ger. s.s., 930, Lombard, 11th June.—Hoihow 9th June, Gen.—J. & Co.

Sumatra, Ger. s.s., 584, C. Nauer, 14th June.—Herbertshohe, Bismark Nord. 23rd May, Gen.—M. & Co.

Taikosen Maru, Jap. s.s., 1993, T. Ota, 6th June.—Kuchino 21st May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Teau, Br. s.s., 1346, Somerville, 15th June.—Manila 12th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Tinhow, Br. s.s., 901, Kerr, 9th June.—Saigon 12th June, Gen.—A. & K.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s., 2444, A. Pander, 13th June.—Swatow 12th June, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Uniform, Nor. s.s., 2130, O. Olsen, 15th June.—Mojito 8th June, Coal.—Order.

Zoroaster, Br. s.s., 2383, J. Ewan, 15th June.—Mojito 9th June, Coals.—B. & Co.

## Steamers Expected.

Suisang ..... Singapore ..... J. M. & Co. June 18

Preussen ..... Shanghai ..... M. & Co. June 19

China ..... Singapore ..... S. W. & Co. June 19

Nordkap ..... Singapore ..... M. & Co. June 20

Seydlitz ..... Colombo ..... M. & Co. June 20

Manchuria ..... Japan ..... P. M. & Co. June 23

Monteagle ..... Vancouver ..... C. P. R. Co. June 27

Laisang ..... Calcutta ..... J. M. & Co. June 29

Emp. of Japan ..... Vancouver ..... C. P. R. Co. July 3

## DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

Heungshan ..... at Kowloon Dock.

Alta ..... " " "

Loongwo ..... " " "

Omphale ..... " " "

Paklat ..... Cosmopolitan "

## SHANGHAI.

11th inst.

Siam ..... New Dock.

Lissang ..... Tungkado.

Three Lighters ..... Old

Tai Hung Maru ..... International

Steel pontoons ..... do

1 Stm. launch ..... do

## Ships Passed The Canal.

1st May—Ambria, Palma, Pelus, Preussen, Pera, Saxonia, Telemachus, Benavon. 5th May—Ajaz, Benavon, Oltanien, Verona, Silesia, (Ger.) Prinz Regent Luitpold, Iyo Maru, Rheana. 8th May—Indran, Den of Maine, Radnorshire, Neba, Soudan. 12th May—Armand Beha, China, Japan, Java. 15th May—Bundit, Diomed, Silesia, Macduff. 18th May—Dingo Maru, Patroclus, Tourane, Nicker, Prinz Eitel Friedrich. 22nd May—Ajanemnon, Danbury. 25th May—Bengio, Ernest Simon, Glentworth, Ping Sui, Sardinia. 29th May—Kintuck, Varra, Senegambia. 1st June—Hudson, Machao, Sachsen, Socotra, Tenkata, Tonkin. 5th June—Kawachi Maru, Spithead. 9th June—Indran, Manila, Oania, Polynesia, Longos, Spaula. 12th June—Bayern, Bendigo, Bismarck, Nubia, Armand Beha, Silesia, (Ger.) Prinz Regent Luitpold. 22nd May—Achilles, Helarich, Awa Maru, Atholl, Ghana, Laertes. Arrivals at Home—1st May—Glenriva, St. George. 5th May—Austria, Daralong, Bayern. 8th May—Rohrba. 12th May—Peleus. 14th May—Formosa. 15th May—Bemvorch, Telemachus. 17th May—Pera. 18th May—Armand Beha, Silesia, (Ger.) Prinz Regent Luitpold. 22nd May—Achilles, Rogen Dalfour. 25th May—Adroph, Prinz

Ellal Friedrich. 26th May—Java. 29th May—Diomed, Ernest Simon, Radnorshire. 1st June—Nicker, Vedio, Bendigo. 5th June—Machao, Perla, Verona, Dingo Maru. 9th June—Ajanemnon, Kintuck, Silesia, Kawachi Maru. 12th June—Senegambia, Polynesia. 15th June—Sachsen.

## Post Office.

A Mail will close for:—

Swatow—Per Haiman, 17th June, 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Tifpanas, 17th June, 9 A.M.

Amoy and Shanghai—Per Kaiting, 18th June, 3 P.M.

Shanghai and Vladivostok—Per Kwatin, 18th June, 3 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Haiman, 19th June, 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Nippon Maru, 19th June, 11 A.M.

Manila—Per Tien, 19th June, 3 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Tiochow, 19th June, 3 P.M.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tifpanas, 19th June, 3 P.M.

Hongay—Per Bink Thuan, 19th June, 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of India, 20th June, 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin—Per Preussen, 20th June, 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Suisang, 21st June, 2 P.M.

Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaiting, 21st June, 3 P.M.



## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,  
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI,  
EGYPT, MARSEILLES,  
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

## The S.S. "OCEANIE".

Captain Couet, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 16th June, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line a.s. Sydney bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. TOURANE ..... 10th July.

S.S. TONKIN ..... 24th July.

S.S. ARMAND BEHC ..... 7th August.

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS ..... 21st August.

S.S. POLYNESIE ..... 4th September.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, Ceylon, AUSTRALIA,  
EGYPT AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA  
and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

## The Steamship

"ARCADIA".

Captain W. W. Cooke, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for MARSEILLES and LONDON DIRECT, on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. This Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1906.

## Intimations.

## CUTLER, PALMER &amp; CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

## BRANDY

Per Case.

\$22.50

## WHISKY, FINE MALT

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND

C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND

## PORT WINE, INVALIDS

DOURO

## SHERRY, AMOROSO

LA TORRE

## BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE,

## DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

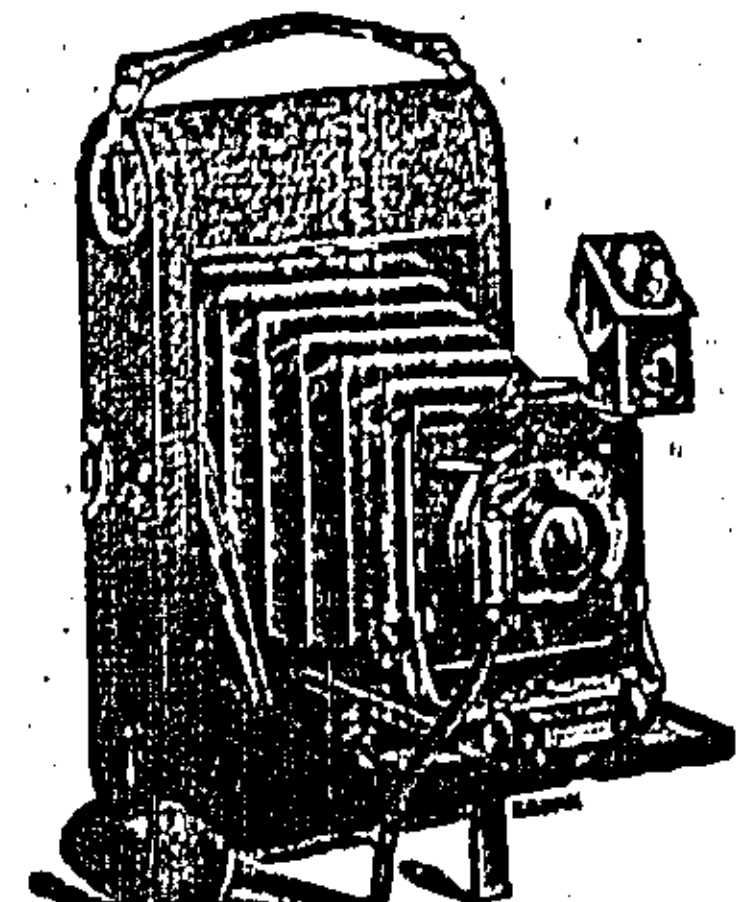
&c., &c., &c.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. ARDOR & CO.									
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
<b>BANKS.</b>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/09/15 =\$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 1/2 %	{ \$815 buyers London 492	
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,925	£7	£5	{ \$1,000,000 \$147,895	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1901	...	\$38	
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$355 sellers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	£15	£5	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex 2/10 15/16 Tls. 2.62 on account 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 85 sales	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$400,000 \$1,331,131 \$1,153,844 \$69,279 \$800,000 \$61,728 \$15,527	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of \$39 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$810	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175	
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$344,098	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305 buyers	
<b>SHIPPING.</b>									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited.....	20,000	\$25	\$10	{ \$6,000 \$264,038	\$6,563	\$14 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$201	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$120,000 \$241,150 £3,999	Nil.	\$34 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 \$120,000 \$241,150 £3,999	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$25 1/2 buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited .....	60,000	£10	£10	{ £4,144 Tls. 20,000 Tls. 23,156	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.20 for 1904	8 %	\$78	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited.....	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £400,000 £107,815	Tls. 23,156	Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 63 sales	
Do. (Preference) .....	100,000	£1	£1	{ £400,000 £107,815	£107,815	Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 34 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 51 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited.....	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$65,000 \$32,957	\$218	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	\$30	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited.....	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 68,000 Tls. 33,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	...	\$0.75 for year ending 30.4.1906	5 1/2 %	\$21	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited .....	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 33,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 45 sales	
<b>REFINERIES.</b>									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,129	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 1/2 %	\$160 buyers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.....	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none Tls. 100,000	Dr. \$132,588	\$3 for 1897	...	\$20 sellers	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 107 1/2 sellers	
<b>MINING.</b>									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 £26,011	£13,355	1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 9.90 buyers	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited .....	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ none £4,873	G. \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	7 %	G. \$14	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited .....	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3 buyers	
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>									
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$65,100 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$34 making \$6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$103	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$40,500 \$188,000 \$1,000,000	\$564,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$157 1/2 sellers	
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$188,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	10 1/2 %	\$18	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	6 1/2 %	Tls. 114 sales	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited...	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 57,065 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 225 sales	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.....	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	...	Tls. 220 buyers	
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDING.</b>									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	none	First year	...	Tls. 100	
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. (Shanghai) ..	25,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$14,516	\$9,028	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 %	\$31 buyers	
Central Stores, Limited .....	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ none	\$4,719	\$24 on \$12 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$18 sales	
Do. (new issue) .....	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ none	...	7 % on \$7 1/2 for 1905	...	\$15 sales	
Do. (Founders) .....	123	\$15	\$15	{ none	...	None	...	\$300 buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$64,975 \$24,071	\$619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$130	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 Tls. 487,210	\$67,839	Final of \$34 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$118	
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited .....	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 487,210 \$4,690	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 % = 10 % for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 15	
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited .....	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	\$4,690	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .....	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$208,366 \$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$121	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$39	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 869,493 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 115 1/2 sales	
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$63	
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>									
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 70 sellers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Limited ..	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$14	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 63 sellers	
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. ....	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 74 sellers	
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited.....	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 310 buyers	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>									
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited .....	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$95 sellers	
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,604	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	{ £314	\$770	1/3 per share for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$74 buyers	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited .....	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$9,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$32	
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	12 1/2 %	\$7 buyers	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited .....	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 79 sales	
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$1,210	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 %	\$10 buyers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$8,000 \$35,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	9 %	\$9	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$35,000 \$410,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$28 1/2	
Hall & Holtz, Limited .....	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	11 1/2 %	\$22 sales	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$2,568	{ \$1.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06 \$5 cents for 10 months ending 28.2.06	8 %	\$15	
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd. ....	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	6 1/2 %	\$235	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$80,000	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$240 buyers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$61,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$20	
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited.....	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$2,500	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	11 %	\$9	
Maatschappij tot Mijne- en Landbouwen- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,502 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	First interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account	10 %	Tls. 227 1/2 ex div	
Philippine Company, Limited .....	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$5 buyers	
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited .....	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 34 final & Tls. 14 bonus making	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 sellers	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd. ....	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,000 Tls. 37,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 8 1/2 for 1905	11 %	Tls. 55 sellers	
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited .....	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 8,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sellers	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 72 buyers	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited .....	7,200	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000	Tls. 55,592	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905/6	...	Tls. 370 sellers	
South China-Morning Post, Limited .....	7,200	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000	...	First year	...	Tls. 280 sales	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$5	\$5	{ none	Dr. \$41,934	None	...	\$6	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	9 %	\$9	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	9,900	\$10	\$10	{ \$32,000	\$551	80 cents for year ended 31.5.1905	11 1/2 %	\$180	
Do. (Founders) .....	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13 buyers	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited.....	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6	10 %	\$101 sellers	
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,500	\$676	...	...	...	